FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING MARCH 4, 1834. [NO. 874.

ATED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,

50 per annum, if paid in advance;
if paid during the year of subscrip-
or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
are for the first, & thirty cents for each
ing publication. Advertisers are request-
the number of insertions desired, or
will be continued till forbid, and charged
ingly.

ers to the Editor must be post paid.

RAIL ROAD MATERIALS WANTED.

SEALED Proposals will be received by either of the undersigned, till the 28th day of March next, for the delivery of the following Timbers, viz:

Lightwood Sills, hewed square, 8 feet long, 8 by 12 inches,
Sill Pieces, 24 feet long, 5 by 9 inches,
Do. ditto, 18 feet long, 5 by 9 ditto.

The 1,000 Sills must be of good Lightwood, clear of splits or windshakes, and other defects.

The Sill Pieces must be sawed perfectly true, and of pure heart long leaf pine, taken from thrifty trees clear of windshakes, bad knots and other defects.

The above materials to be delivered, one half of them on the 20th April, the remaining half by the 20th May next, at such place or places on the line of the Rail Road as Locks in Fayetteville, as shall be designated by the Contracts.

The Materials to be subject to the inspection of such person or persons appointed by the Directory of the Rail Road Company.

Proposals made for the sawed Timbers the Rail-Road, the price may be stated either by the single stick or by the thousand feet.

For the Lightwood Sills, the price must be by the single stick. Contracts for any number of Sills not less than 10, will be received, and for the Rail-Road, any number not less than 50 pieces.

In case two or more persons propose to contract at the same price, and one should be a Stockholder, a preference will be given to the Stockholder; and where the offerer shall state in his proposals, his willingness to receive in payment, one third or more of Rail Road Stock, such offerer shall have a preference. Payments will be made upon the delivery and inspection of the Materials

HUGH CAMPBELL,
EDW'D W. WILLKINGS,
THO. N. CAMERON,
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD,
J. SEAWELL, } Directors.

January 24, 1834. 73tf.

Necessity

REQUIRES that all balances due up to 1st of January past, should be paid without delay. Engagements will not admit of longer indulgence—I much hope this notice will be promptly attended to. Cotton or money will be received at market.

JOHN M. DOBBIN

Fayetteville, February 25, 1834. 73 5w

DONALDSON ACADEMY AND MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL.

THE SECOND QUARTER in this Institution will commence on the 19th March next.

RATE OF TUITION.

Classical Department, including the branches of Mathematics
English studies, $6 per quarter.
Primary Department, 5
Primary studies, 4

To which five cents is added to the tuition for all studies.

$3 50 per month—Lodging 50 cents—Wash ten cents per month—Wood and Light extra, if not provided by the Student.

No amount of tuition for less than a quarter received and then to be paid in advance.

The various branches of study usually taught in regulated Academies, are taught in this.

GEO. McNEILL, *Sec'y.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 22, 1834. 73 tf.

JACK DOWNING AND COL. CROCKETT!

The above popular Works just received, together with Curiosities of Literature, by D' Israeli—Take among the Nullifiers; Father's Legacy to Church Members; Key to Revelations; Sword's Almanack; Bunyan's Works; Mariners, Rise and Progress; Solitude Sweetened; Dick's Christian Philosopher; Baxter's Call, Rest; Taylor's Memoirs; Hall on Loss of Children; Dymerian Testaments, &c.

School Books, &c.—Worcester's Geography and Atlas, Lincoln's Botany; Ingersoll's Grammar; Blair's Lectures, 8vo.; New York Reader; Smart's Cicero; Adams's Arithmetic—Fine Letter Paper, Bill Books, Gold Paper, &c.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Petition for a division of the counties.

January 24, 1834.

Operative Dental Surgery.

DR. W. R. SCOTT,

is making his annual visit to the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, and has taken a room at the Lafayette Hotel, where he is now prepared to perform all necessary operations on the teeth. If any of his operations performed on his patients should have proved defective he will make them good free of charge. Ladies will be waited upon at their dwellings, whenever requested.

January 24, 1834.

NOTICE.

TEN CENTS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, an indented apprentice by the name of

Firnafold Wood,

seventeen years of age, stout built, dark complexion, wore when he left mixt Homespun clothes. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, on Kill P Swamp, Robeson County, N. C. All persons are forewarned from harboring or hiring said apprentice.

FIRNA WOOD.

January 15, 1834. 73-3wpd.

10 Hhds. good New Orleans SUGAR,
5 do. handsome St. Croix ditto.
25 barrels Porto Rico ditto.
5 bags Cuba and Rio Coffee.
50 Hhds. new crop Molasses.
50 sacks Liverpool Salt.
50 bushels ditto.
25 barrels Linseed Oil.

For sale by CHARLES T. HAIGH.

73-3t

D. GILCHRIST, SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he feels grateful to them for the patronage which he has received, and that he will be in this place on or about the 1st April next; when he will be happy to attend to such persons as may be pleased to require his professional services.

Fayetteville, Feb. 25, 1834. 73 4w.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ON Wednesday, March 19, 1834, will be sold at the Market House, at 12 o'clock, (M.) on a credit of six months, *one Share Lafayette Hotel Stock.*

THOS. SANDFORD & CO. Auc'rs

February 24. 73tsr

TO PERSONS DESIROUS OF MAKING MONEY.

WILL be sold without reserve, before the Court House, in the Town of Columbia, S. C., on the first Monday in April next, at 11 o'clock, that large and spacious four story brick building, in the Town of Columbia, on the corner of Richardson and Lady streets, in the most central part of the town, known as the

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

On the following conditions—that is to say, in five equal instalments, viz: one fifth in one year from the date, one fifth in two years from the date, one fifth in three years from the date, one fifth in four years from the date, and the last payment, in five years from the date; with interest on each instalment, as they become due. The purchaser to give bond and a mortgage of the premises, and personal security if required.

The above building is one of the best calculated buildings for a Public House, in the Southern States, contains about 75 Rooms, all with fire places, also, a first rate Store Room and cellars: a set of Stables 150 feet long. The above building has been built expressly for a Hotel, and the utmost attention paid to the building, by an experienced person, who has superintended the work from the beginning.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises previous to the day of sale.

A. D. JONES.

☞ The Charleston Mercury, Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, and the Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer, will please give the above four insertions, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

A. D. J.

Feb. 11. 72 4t.

Just Received and for Sale,

500 Large Sacks Liverpool Salt,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
50 Casks Stone Lime,
30 barrels yellow Irish Potatoes,
50 bags prime Coffee.

W. WHITEHEAD.

Feb. 10th, 1834. 71-tf

RAISINS.

100 BOXES fresh Muscatel *RAISINS*, Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta, For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

February 17, 1834. 72tf.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed to the new brick Store, corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, where he will receive in a few days, a large and extensive stock of SHOES, &c

AMOS KIMBALL.

October 1 52tf.

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
8 barrels Cream Ale,
100 boxes Soap,
Muscat Wine in boxes,
Raisins in boxes and half boxes,
Fancy boxes Prunes,
Just received and for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 13, 1834. 67-tf.

Notice.

HAVING sold my entire stock of Goods to Mr. James Gibson, I request all persons indebted to me by account or note, to settle the same immediately, with Mr. Henry Branson or myself, at the store recently occupied by me.

P. DAILEY.

January 20, 1834. 68tf.

50 Barrels Mackerel, No. 3,
10 barrels prime Irish Potatoes,
2 casks best quality Rice,
20 Grindstones, best quality,
Received this day, and for sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

December 31 65-tf.

☞ In store, 10 barrels Linseed OIL.

JUST RECEIVED,

300 Sacks Liverpool SALT,
300 bushels do. do.
300 do. Cadiz do.
5 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
1 tierce new Rice.

Also, the Temperance Almanac, FOR THE YEAR 1834,

By the Gross, Dozen or single one.

E. B. DKAKE.

December 3', 1833. 65-tf.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses.

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do., Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

20 Casks Lime,
15 half barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
For sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

Earthenware, China & Glass.

THOS. J. BARROW & Co.
IMPORTERS, 88 WATER St.
NEW YORK,

ARE now receiving their Spring Patterns of *EARTHENWARE, CHINA and*

FANCY GOODS,

In every variety.

Their stock is very extensive, embracing every article sold in the line, and, from their facilities in England, they are enabled to offer every inducement to their customers in patterns, quality and price. Merchants dealing in the line, will find it greatly to their interest to call, as the selections which have been made, are with a view to the N. Carolina and Virginia markets; and every article will be put down to the lowest price which it can be possibly sold at. From the efforts hitherto made to give our customers satisfaction, we hope for a continuance of patronage from North Carolina.

THOMAS J. BARROW & Co.
Importers, 88 Water st. N. Y.

New York, February 1834. 71- w.

GREAT BARGAINS.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ABOUT to remove from this town, wish to close their business; and for that purpose, will sell either at wholesale or retail at *NEW YORK COST*, their valuable stock of

DRY GOODS.

N. B.—To those who wish to purchase by wholesale, a credit of Ninety days will be given for all sums over one hundred Dollars; and four months for all over two hundred, with approved securities. LEWIS & ROSS.

Green Street, near Eccles' Bridge.

February 10, 1834. 71-tf.

SUGAR, MOLASSES, &c.

5 Hhds Porto Rico SUGAR,
20 do. Molasses,
15 bbls. Newark Cider,
20 casks Cheese,
25 bags Coffee,
Just received and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

February 4. 70tf.

New Goods.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the articles.

—ALSO—

ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Calf and Kid Skins, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

January 1, 1834. 70 tf

200 Casks LIME.

THE Subscriber has just received,
200 Casks of best

Thomastown Lime.

Also a few Casks

Plaster of Paris,

Which he will sell low for Cash. From his knowledge of the quality of these articles, acquired by his experience in working them for the last 15 or 20 years, he flatters himself that he can give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He intends to keep a constant supply on hand. JOHN E PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1834. 70-tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT agreeably to an act of the last session of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, chartering the "Bank of the State of North Carolina," and in pursuance of the provisions thereof, a Book for receiving subscriptions for Stock in the said Bank, will be opened under the direction of the Subscribers, at the office of Messrs. E. L & W. Winslow, East corner of the Market Square, in this Town, on SATURDAY THE FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, and continue open every day, (Sundays excepted) for the space of *SIXTY DAYS* from that time, for the purpose aforesaid.

EDW'D. L. WINSLOW,
DUNCAN MAC RAE,
JOSEPH BAKER, } Commissioners.

Fayetteville, 27th January, 1834 69 7t

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.

IN addition to his former Stock, the Subscriber has just received and offers for sale—

50 Bags prime green Laguira Coffee,
20 Bags St Domingo and Havanna do,
25 Bags strong scented Rio do.
15 Hhds. Porto Rico, N. O. and St. Croix Sugar,
3 Boxes white Havanna do.
10 Barrels double and single refined L. do.
Imperial, Gunpowder, y'ng Hyson, Hyson, Pouchongs and Souchong Teas,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and Sicily Madeira, old Port, and Muscat Wines,
20 Quarter Casks Malaga, and Marseilles Wine,
4 Pipes Cognac Brandy—some very choice,
4 do. Holland Gin, do.
3 Hhds old Jamaica Rum,
5 Hhds. N. Orleans, and 5 N. E. do,
40 Barrels Philadelphia Rye Whiskey,
Old Irish Whiskey and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Raisins, Almonds, Sweet Oil, Lemon Sirup and Lime Juice—fresh,
75 Bags Shot assorted—Bar Lead, and Powder,
20 Boxes Soap,
25 do. Mould Candles,
20 thousand Spanish Segars,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff in bottles,
Wine and Porter Bottles,
3 Certons Indigo, Copperas, Chalk, Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown, Lamp Black, &c. &c.
Salt Petre, Alum, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Race Ginger, Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, fresh Mustard in Canisters and bottles, Pearl Barley, &c.
50 Sides Sole Leather
25 Coils bale Rope and Twine,
Swedes and English Iron assorted,
Nails, Steel, &c. &c.

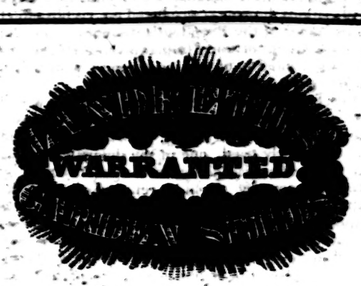
ARCH'D CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, Jan. 8, 1834. 67-tf.

Blanks

Of all kinds, for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.



D. & C. LANDRETH,

NURSERY and SEEDSMEN. Philadelphia,

HAVE consigned to us, a general assortment of their highly approved GARDEN SEEDS, in packages to suit purchasers, each paper bears the label and warranty of the growers, and they wish it to be expressly understood, that for the *purity and vitality* of its contents, they hold themselves personally responsible. D. & C. L. are extensively engaged in the culture of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Plants, catalogues of which can be had on application to the Subscribers, and orders for which will be promptly executed, and packed so as to bear transportation with great certainty.

R MAYNARD & CO.

Fayetteville, Dec. 17. 63-tf.

DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

IS now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,

Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.

August 26, 1833. 47tf.

The Country Supplied.

GREAT BARGAINS!

At Hurlbutt's Old Stand,

Hay street, near the Market, where can be found,

NEW, CHEAP & FASHIONABLE

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, STOCKS, CRAVAT STIFFENERS, SUSPENDERS, Hatter's TRIMMINGS, Sole and Upper LEATHER, Bridle and Harness LEATHER, SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS, &c &c. &c.

150 cases fine Hats, assorted qualities,
50 dozen wool do.
2000 pair coarse pegged Brogans,
3000 do Kip do. and sewed, do.
150 do. Gentlemen's fine calf Boots, New York latest fashion,
150 do. do do do. 2d quality,
100 do do do do. 3d ditto,
100 do. brass nailed, do.
100 do. do. pegged do.
12 do. do. water proof do.
200 do. do. fine calf Brogans, New York best,
300 do. do do do do 2d quality,
300 do. do do kip do 1st do.
200 do. do do calf Jackson Shoes,
100 do. do do Morocco do do.
100 do. do do calf Van Buren,
100 do. do do do Nullifiers,
300 do do do do strap Shoes, New York best,
100 do do do buck-skin do
100 do. do do do Slippers,
200 do. do do calf over Shoes,
300 do do kip Shoes,
400 do. do morning Slippers,
200 do. do fine Morocco Pumps,
200 do. Ladies' Prunel Boots,
150 do do Gaiter do. very neat,
200 do do calf Brogans,
100 do. do Morocco Boots,
100 do. do seal do.
100 do do calf Jackson Shoes,
300 do. do Morocco Shoes,
300 do do seal do.
200 do. do do Slippers,
200 do. do prunel do.
100 do. do English kid do.
100 do. do French Morocco do.
1000 do. do leather Shoes, pegged,
500 do. do do Boots do and sewed,
100 do. do black satteen Slips,
50 do. do white do (for particular occasions,)
200 do boys' fine Brogans,
400 do. do coarse do.
100 do. do fine Shoes,
500 do. children's leather Boots, diff't qualities
200 do. do Morocco Boots, assorted colours,
100 do. do prunel do do do.
300 do. Misses' Boots, do do.
100 do. do Jackson,
100 do. Ladies' India Rubber over Shoes,
4 dozen best silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
2 do. do gingham do.
10 do. cotton do very cheap,
2 do. Gentlemen's and boys' bag Caps,
2 do. children's bombazine do.
2 do. gentlemen's fine fur Caps,
6 do. do fine black bombazine Stocks, assorted qualities,
2 do. do do do hair do.
2 do. do do white do do.
2 do. do do cravat Stiffeners,
2 do. do do Saddles,
8 do. Bridles, different qualities,
4 do. Martingals,
90 do. box Blacking,
100 Sides Sole Leather, best Northern tanned,
4 dozen fine Calf Skins,
3 do do Kip,
12 cases Cotton Cards,
50 seal and hair Trunks, different sizes,
4 dozen Whips, different qualities,
4 do. Shoe Brushes.

Besides a great variety of other GOODS in my line too numerous to mention. The above Goods have just been received from the North, and a great many of them manufactured expressly for me; all of which will be sold very low, either at wholesale or retail.

G. HURLBUTT.

December 3, 1833. 61-tf.

☞ N. B. I shall replenish my stock by every arrival from New York.

Mother's Catechism.

JUST published, a new Edition of this valuable little Work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

October 7, 1833.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire stock of Goods of Mr. Patrick Dailey, has removed to the Store recently occupied by him, and offers for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, HATS AND SHOES, COTTON AND WOOL CARDS, *GROCERIES, &c. &c.*

All of which he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices for *CASH* or Country Produce. His friends and the public generally, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES GIBSON.

January 10, 1834. 68tf.

TEMPERANCE ALMANACKS

For 1834, received, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

POETRY.

Mr. Hale: You will oblige a Reader if you will give the inclosed Sonnet a place in your paper. I presume it is posthumous.

PHILO INIS.

SONNET.

There is no remedy for time misspent,
No healing for the waste of idleness,
Whose very languor is a punishment—
Heavier than active souls can feel or guess,
Oh! hours of indolence and discontent,
Not now to be redeemed! ye sting not less,
Because I know this span of life was lent—
For lofty duties, not for selfishness.
Not to be whiled away in aimless dreams,
But to improve ourselves and serve mankind,
Life and its choicest faculties were given.
Man should be ever better than he seems—
And shape his acts, and discipline his mind
To walk adorning earth, deserving heaven.

MINUTES OF A CONVERSATION AS IT TOOK PLACE.

Doctor—Good morning deacon. I have a special request to make this morning, and as from a christian to a christian I hope it may not be without success.

Deacon—Yes, brother, if you want any thing of me, I am as ready to do a kind act as any other man.

Doct.—Well deacon, I ask you as you love the souls of men, as you regard the peace and happiness of your neighbors, as you pity the groans, the tears and the suffering of mothers and children in this place—I ask you for conscience sake to abandon the trade in ardent spirit.

Dea.—Well doctor——ahem——it is lawful for me to sell spiritous liquors. This is my business, (though greatly injured since the temperance societies have made so much noise,) and I feel conscientious in doing it inasmuch as I do not sell to drunkards.

Doct.—Then you do not sell to drunkards?

Dea—Oh no, I assure you I would not do such a thing.

Doct.—Do you sell to W——?

Dea.—No, I have not sold him a drop for four months.

Doct.—Do you sell to X——?

Dea.—No, not for the last two months.

Doct.—Do you sell to Y——?

Dea.—I shall not sell him any more. I told him so this morning, for they tell me he begins to abuse his family, and Mrs. Y—— is such an excellent woman, and those fine children, we must not let him have the means of bringing distress into so lovely a family. I should think it wrong to sell liquor to a man who when under its influence would beat his wife or abuse his children.

Doct.—Do you sell liquor to Z——?

Dea.—Yes, but I shall not do so much longer. I told him yesterday that since he had got to taking two bitters in a morning I thought it about time to leave off selling to him.

Doct.—Do you sell to A. B, C and D?

Dea.—No, not to either of them.

Doct.—They are very often drunk. Where do they get liquor.

Dea.—Down to Capt. R——'s. He is about the meanest man that ever trod shoe-leather. You may see half a dozen beastly drunkards around his tavern from morning till night, and when they go home their families, as I understand, are often compelled to hide away from their drunken and ungovernable fury. Now doctor, is not this too bad?—Such a rum-seller ought, in my opinion, to be sent to states prison.

Doct.—He is certainly the occasion of much misery to his neighbors, and I cannot in this day of light think him otherwise than culpable. But how does it happen that if he is so bad a man as you represent, that so good a man as you should consent to remain in partnership with him for twenty years?

Dea.—I in partnership with such a man! I would as soon be in partnership with Lucifer himself. What do you mean by saying I am in partnership with him?

Doct.—Simply this, deacon, that you make drunkards and he kills them, and you both share the profit, he much less liberally than you. Together you may be not unaptly compared to the grazier and the butcher. You train them up and prepare them for the market, he despatches them, and you pocket the price.

According to your own account you have completed three drunkards within the last six months—one in every two months. It appears also that the fourth one, Z——, has attained the head of his class; he takes two bitters in a morning, so that in a month or two more at least, you will turn him over to your partner, Capt. R. with the title of a "beastly drunkard" as you call the frequenters of your neighbor's bar-room. At this rate you make six drunkards per year, and in the twenty years in which you have followed this business, you have turned out at least *one hundred and twenty*, or more probably (as you admit that your custom has of late declined a good deal) about twice that number. You have raised up these 240 drunkards, and your partner has killed them off. That such men have so risen up and so been destroyed is as well known to you, as that you and Capt. R. are the only dealers in our town. I beg you to ask yourself if you have not done this, who has? If you have done it, is there not a fearful amount of responsibility resting on your head? Remember that it is written in that book which you profess to revere as the word of God, "Wo unto that man by whom the offence cometh," "Wo unto thee that puttest thy bottle to thy neighbor's mouth and makest him drunken."

Extract from the Preface of the Hon. David Crockett.

In the following pages, I have endeavoured to give the reader a plain, honest, homespun account of my state in life, and some few of the difficulties which have attended me along its journey, down to this time. I am perfectly aware, that I have related many small, and, as I fear, uninteresting circumstances; but if so, my apology is, that it was rendered necessary by a desire to link the different periods of my life together, as they have passed, from my childhood onward, and thereby to enable the reader to select such parts of it as he may relish most, if, indeed, there is any thing in it which may suit his palate.

I have also been operated on by another consideration. It is this—I know that obscure as I am, my name is making considerable deal of fuss in the world. I can't tell why it is, nor in what it is to end. Go where I will, every body seems anxious to get a peep at me; and it would be hard to tell which would have the advantage, if I, and the 'Government,' and Black Hawk, and a great eternal big caravan of wild varments were all to be showed at the same time in four different parts of any of the big cities in the nation. I am not so sure that I shouldn't get the most custom of any of the crew. There must therefore be something in me, or about me, that attracts attention, which is even mysterious to myself. I can't understand it, and I therefore put all the facts down, leaving the reader free to take his choice of them.

On the subject of my style, it is bad enough, in all conscience, to please critics, if that is what they are after. They are a sort of vermin, though, that I shan't even so much as to stop to brush off. If they want to work on my book, just let them go ahead; and after they are done, they had better blot out all their criticisms, than to know what opinion I would express of them, and by what sort of a curious name I would call them, if I was standing near them, and looking over their shoulders. They will, at most, have only their trouble for their pry. But I rather expect I shall have them on my side.

But I don't know of any thing in my book to be criticised on by honorable men. Is it on my spelling?—that's not my trade. Is it on my grammar? I hadn't time to learn it, and make no pretensions to it. Is it on the order and arrangement of my book?—I never wrote one before, and never read very many; and, of course, know mighty little about that. Will it be on the authorship of the book?—this I claim, and I'll hang on to it like a wax plaster. The whole book is my own, and every sentiment and sentence in it. I would not be such a fool, or a knave either as to deny that I have had it hastily run over by a friend or so, and that some little alterations have been made in spelling and grammar; and I am not so sure that it is not the worse even for that, for I despise this way of spelling contrary to nature. And as for grammar, it's pretty much a thing of nothing at last, after all the fuss that's made about it.—In some places, I wouldn't suffer either the spelling, or grammar, or any thing else to be touched; and therefore it will be found in my own way.

But if any body complains that I have had it looked over, I can only say to him, her, them—as the case may be—that while critics were learning grammar, and learning to spell, I, and "*Doctor Jackson L. L. D.*" were fighting in the wars; and if our books, and messages, and proclamations, and cabinet writings, and so forth, and so on, should need a little looking over, and a little correcting of the spelling and the grammar to make them fit for use, its just nobody's business. Big men have more important matters to attend to than crossing their *t's*—, and dotting their *i's*—, and such like small things. But the "Government's" name is to the proclamation, and my name's to the book; and if I didn't write the book, the "Government" didn't write the proclamation, which no man *dares to deny.*

But just read for yourself, and my ears for a heel tap, if before you get through you don't say, with many a good-natured smile and hearty laugh, "This is truly the very thing itself—the exact image of its Author.

DAVID CROCKETT."

Washington City,
February 1st, 1834.

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

In his last letter, Major Downing gives the following account of the President's reception of the New York Committee.

Well, the next mornin sure enuf I see em comin, and I call'd the General, and he took his stand right in the middle of the room, and I stood a leetle ahead on him, twixt him and the door—and in they come jest for all the world as folks come to meeting; and I turn'd to and introduced em to the General, and we shook hands all round. The General is plagy cunnin in such times—he was mad enuf to snap his Hickory right in two pieces, but he put on a plagy good natur'd look, and as soon as we got threw shakin hands, one on em—a rale spunky looking critter, jest about such another lookin chap as Squire Biddle, and talked about as glib about mony matters—he step'd out, and spoke for the rest on em, and he went on now jest as cool as though he hadn't lost a dollar since we begun the war. He was as civil too as you ever see; he tell'd the General pretty much how things was workin, and how they was going to work; and when he came to speak of the General's grand experiment, he tell'd him pretty plain it wouldn't work right. The General was jest a goin to let him have his notions, but I pull'd him a twitch by the coat, and he stopp'd; but as soon as he got threw and bow'd, the General began and tell'd him the first go off *he was mistaken*—that there warn't a man in the hull State of Tennessee know'd half so much about banks and banking and trade, as he did—and as long as he was President he'd let folks know what was the rale meaning of 'Government.' "Biddle was a monster and so was the Bank.—Calhoun was a rascal and so was Clay, and Webster, and McDuffie and the hull raft of the opposition; and what puzzled him most, was to find out which was the biggest rascal, the bank or any one of them other fellows, and he'd put em all down afore he has done with em. Haint I saved the country, says the General, more than 50 times—if it hadn't been for me, says he, the Ingins would now be in Wall street, skalpin all on you, and the Brittish would be all over Kentucky, and Tennessee and Virginny." And so the General went on, and I could'nt stop him till he got right into "Glory," and so I thought wats best to begin to bow the folks off, and by the time the General got threw, he and I had it all to ourselves, and we sat down; the General he was a good deal struck up and beat out, but he is as tuff as all natur, and can go threw jest sich a tug every day, ony give him a little time to take wind; and so he took off his specks, and went to rubbin em, and we begun to talk about it

Says he, Major, I reckon I give em a 'skiery factious' that time, did'nt I. You see, says the Gineral, I asked em no questions, and that kept things snug. Do you know Major, says the Gineral, I did'nt like the looks of that fellow a bit who did all the talkin for his companions—did you understand Major all that he telled about? says the Gineral. Pretty considerable says I. And so I telled it all over to the Gineral in my own way.—Well, says the Gineral, I am glad I did'nt understand him, for now as you tell it, it stumpers me considerable. The Gineral he sat still a moment and begun to count on his fingers; and to rights says

he Major who was that? Why says I Gineral he is the son of a man I've heard you tell on a thousand times. And as soon as I spoke the name, the Gineral he started up and says he Major, tis unpossible—what, the son of ********!! Why says he Major he was always one of my best friends, and was jest the kind of man I liked, he was as firm as granit, and knowed more about banks and all public matters than any man I ever met—he was a rale patriot and an honest man. Well says I Gineral, that you said; and I have a notion too he was in favor of a National Bank, and jest sich a one as we got now. That is true enuff, says the Gineral, but that was when I thought jest so too; folks should change their opinions Major, always when '*The Government*' changes theirn. Well says I, I did'nt think of that. I wish says the Gineral I'd a known who that chap was, I'd a made him shake in his shoes fer darin to jine them rascally Merchants and Traders agin my experiment. I guess says I Gineral that wuld'nt a been an easy job, for I kept my eye on that crittur the hull time, and kept thinkin all the while of what I have hearn you say about his father, and thinks I th t's a rale chip of the old block.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES.

The memory of that illustrious patriot who achieved the liberties of his country, and has left, as a precious inheritance, the rich blessings of independence and freedom, is still, and will never cease to be, fondly cherished by his countrymen. The pilgrim to Mount Vernon, the spot consecrated by his hallowed remains, heaves a sigh when he looks at the rude and humble sepulchre which contains his ashes, and laments that no monument has yet reared its lofty head to mark a nation's gratitude. It is true that the "storied urn—the animated bust," or the magnificent mausoleum, cannot call back the departed spirit, or "soothe the dull cold ear of death;" but it can, and does, manifest the gratitude and veneration of the living, for those who have passed forever from the stage of life, and left behind them the memory of their patriotism, their beneficence, and their virtue. The honors paid by a grateful nation to its distinguished citizens, serve the further purpose of stimulating those who come after them to similar deeds of greatness and of virtue; while the admiration and respect for the country which confers those honors on its children, are more deeply and ardently felt. The character of Washington is identified with the greatness and glory of his country—it belongs to its history, into which it has infused a moral grandeur and beauty. It is a verdant oasis in the dreary waste of the world, on which the mind loves to repose, and the patriot and philanthropist delights to dwell. Such a being but seldom appears to illustrate and give splendor to the annals of mankind. He is worthy of the most glorious periods of antiquity, and the country which gave him birth should take a pride in bestowing the most lasting posthumous honors on his name. The present age should not pass away without showing the gratitude and veneration due to his memory, by the erection of a monument, which, like the pyramids of Egypt, shall fatigue time by its duration. The Representatives of the People have twice made an effort to evince this respect and veneration; first, by a solemn pledge to build a monument to his memory, which has never been redeemed, and next, by proposing to deposite his body in the centre of the Capitol, and to erect over it an equestrian statue of bronze. And though Maryland, and some other States of the Union, have stood forward in this noble enterprise, by the erection of a monument and statue of Washington, still his memory would seem to be neglected by the nation, and the charge of indifference and apathy yet lies against those who have survived him. The people themselves, the countrymen of Washington, want, it is believed, but an opportunity to convince the world that such an imputation is unfounded: and this opportunity is about to be afforded.

A Society has been established in the Metropolis of the United States, for the special purpose of erecting in the city which he founded, and which bears his name, a Monument, whose dimensions and magnificence shall be commensurate with the greatness and gratitude of the nation which gave him birth. It is designed to be emphatically *national*, by building it with the voluntary contributions of the People of the United States. To every white inhabitant of this country, therefore, old and young, male and female, an appeal is now made, with the assurance that it will not be made in vain. In a few weeks agents of the society will be authorized to call upon them for such amount of contribution as it may be found convenient to grant; and that all may have an opportunity to contribute to this great national object, it has been determined by the society that no larger sum than one dollar from each will be received.

It is believed that the mingled feeling of respect and veneration for the memory of the illustrious Father of his Country, is so deep and glowing in the heart of every American, that the total amount of the offerings thus made will afford the means of erecting a Monument whose splendor will be without a parallel in the world, and which shall manifest to future ages, that the countrymen of WASHINGTON, now living, were capable of justly estimating the high worth, the patriotism, and public virtues of him who has left so precious and invaluable a legacy to mankind, in the freedom, independence, and prosperity of his country.

By order of the Society.

GEO WATTERSTON, *Secretary.*

WASHINGTON, *February 22d*, 1834.

☞The papers thoughout the country, friendly to the objects of this society, are requested to publish this Address.

The act of the last session of the Legislature, "better to promote the administration of justice in the county of Macon," which appears on the second page of this paper, although its title indicates otherwise, is said to possess an important public character. We understand that it virtually extends the jurisdiction of the State over the Cherokee Indians—they being the occupants of "that portion of the county of Macon" mentioned in the act as "lying west of the Nantahaly river," and in which the public officers are required to execute "all judicial process to them directed either by a justice of the peace for said county, or any other court of record in this State."—*Ral. Star.*

Extract of a letter from a mercantile house in Georgia, to a merchant in Philadelphia, dated—

Augusta, (Geo.) Feb. 12, 1834.

"I have now on hand, a large amount, and am only waiting an opportunity to remit to my northern friends. It is impossible to procure drafts, as they cannot be had at any price. U. S. Post notes are worth 2¼ per cent., and I am afraid, we will be forced to demand the specie from our banks, and remit it, if something is not done immediately to relieve the oppressed condition of the money market."

The Senate of Massachusetts, which is composed of forty members, on Tuesday passed the Resolutions which have been several days before that body, against the removal of the deposites from the Bank of the United States, with *one* dissentient only.

From the National Intelligencer.

We have received from our Philadelphia correspondents, accounts of the meetings of the Thousands of Memorialists to Congress against the removal of the Deposites, which was held on Saturday evening last, to receive the report of their Committee. The meeting was of the most imposing character of any ever held in the country. But of the circumstances attending it, let one of our correspondents speak in his own words. The following are extracts from his letter:

"PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 22, 1834.

"I have but a moment to say, that the largest concourse of citizens that ever met in this city, assembled this afternoon to hear read the report of the Delegates recently returned from Washington. The place of meeting was the Portico of the Exchange and the open space of Dock street and the connecting streets.'

I have no time for detail. The dense mass, numbering at least twelve thousand, looked to my eye more like that which assembled before the Capitol of your city, to pay their greetings to Lafayette, than any other multitude that I ever saw. There never was such order before. Men felt the occasion to be one of intense interest, and involving their prosperity and their liberty, if not their lives. Yes, their lives; for, think of it as you may, this people *will not submit* to be made slaves of, and plundered of their property, by way of AN EXPERIMENT. The spirit of the Revolution is abroad—it will not rest until the Constitution is restored, and the country is reinvigorated from its palsied condition.

Rely upon it, this state of things will not last long.—*We are on the eve of a change.* I should not be at all surprised if meetings should be held over the whole country, and resolves should go from them requesting Gen. Jackson to resign and leave the Presidency.

The times are indeed, as fearful as they are embarrassing and afflicting. The "experiment" has been carried to its extremity.

At this moment, the report and resolutions (a copy of which I send with this, and which passed *unanimously,*) are thrown to the multitude from the Office of the Commercial Herald.

The *Report* of the Committee is signed by twenty-two Delegates, from among the most respectable and substantial citizens of Philadelphia. Though its great length precludes its insertion entire to-day, its importance will claim a place for it in our columns hereafter. Meanwhile, the authentic and particular narration which it contains of the interview of the Committee, in their representative capacity, with the President, and his declarations to them, appear to us so very remarkable, and so likely to be sought for by our readers, that we exclude some other matter to insert to-day that portion of the Report, as follows:

The memorial having been satisfactorily disposed of in both Houses of Congress, the delegates thought it respectful to call on the President of the United States, and make known to him the condition, the sufferings, and opinions of their constituents. This interview took place, by appointment, at 2 o'clock on the 11th February.—The delegates having been severally introduced to the President, were received with such politeness and courtesy of manner, as to justify the expectation of a patient and candid hearing. In this, however, they were disappointed. The Chairman had hardly announced in one or two sentences, the general nature of our mission, when the President interrupted him, and proceeded, in a vehement discourse of more than twenty minutes duration, to announce to us, and through us, to our constituents, *his opinions*, and *his determinations* in reference to the restoration of the deposites, the recharter of the Bank, and the future disposition of the public revenue. In the course of those remarks, (which, as they were long, and somewhat desultory, it is deemed unnecessary to present in detail,) the following positions were distinctly assumed by the President:

1. That application for relief must be made to the Bank of the United States, and not to him; that, whatever distress existed in the community, (and he believed there was some distress,) had been caused by the Bank, which was hoarding its specie, and curtailing its discounts, in order to crush the State Banks, and compel the Government to abandon its policy. That the Executive had no power to relieve the distresses of the community, but that the stockholders of the Bank might effect that object by electing directors who would conduct its affairs *honestly*, and on principles of Christian benevolence.

2. That the present Directors of the Bank had violated its charter, by giving to the President the whole power of the Bank; a power to use its funds without voucher or receipt. That such a power in the hands of one man was dangerous to the liberties of the country, and had been used to destroy the elective franchise. That the President of the Bank, if an honest man, would not have accepted a trust so unlawful. That for these reasons, he regarded the Bank as a monster of corruption, which *he* was determined to put down. That a Bank so using its powers, ought (as he repeatedly expressed it,) to be *robbed* of those powers.

3. That the law creating the Bank of the United States, was in his opinion unconstitutional. That no power to create a National Bank was conferred, or intended to be conferred by the Constitution—That the provision by which Congress was authorized to regulate the currency, had reference only to domestic and foreign coin, and not to paper of any description.

4. That having made up his mind irrevocably upon all these points—*Andrew Jackson* never would restore the deposites to the Bank—*Andrew Jackson* would never recharter that monster of corruption—That neither persuasion nor coercion; nor the opinions of the people, nor the voice of the Legislature, could shake his fixed determination—That sooner than consent to restore the deposites or recharter the Bank, he would undergo the tortures of ten Spanish inquisitions; that sooner than live in a country where such a power prevailed, he would seek an asylum in the wilds of Arabia.

5 It was announced by the President that he meant to continue the present system of collecting the revenue by the State Banks, until the experiment had been fully tried, and at all events until the expiration of the charter of the United States Bank. That *he* had no doubt of the success of the experiment, nor that the State Banks would answer all the purposes of the Country: That *he* would furnish the country with as good, nay, a better and more solvent currency than that of the National Bank. That he had early foreseen and provided against the inclination of the Bank of the United States to crush the State Banks, and that *his* interposition alone had saved them from ruin. That *he* would continue to protect the State Banks by all the means in his power.

6. The President admitted that considerable distress had followed the action of the Government in relation to the deposites. He had never doubted that *Brokers* and *Stock Speculators*, and *all who were doing business upon borrowed capital*, would suffer severely under the effects of the measure, and that all such people ought to break.

The foregoing paragraphs are believed to contain all the important ideas expressed by the President, in the first part of his discourse to the Delegates. In some emphatic expressions his language is accurately preserved, while his numerous repetitions of the same idea in different words, which served unnecessarily to prolong the interview, have been avoided. Once or twice the Chairman took occasion to explain that he seemed to misapprehend the position of the Delegates; that they had not come to represent the Bank or promote its interests, but to lay before him the condition and wishes of Citizens of Philadelphia, unconnected with that institution, and engaged in the various departments of commerce and industry. Such explanations, however, produced no visible effect on the tenor of the President's discourse, nor did he allow an opportunity to make those statements as to the condition of this community with which the delegates were especially charged.

In reference to his declaration, that he would continue the present system of collecting the revenue through the State Banks, until the experiment had been fairly tried, one of the delegates inquired, whether he had determined upon any plan by which the country might be relieved, in case the experiment failed? His answer was, that he was disposed to be candid, and would explain his views on that point. That, in order to restore the currency to the condition intended by the Constitution, and place the moneyed concerns of the country where the sages of the Constitution found and left them, he proposed to put out of circulation all notes of five dollars and under, by placing the public money in such State Banks as would issue no notes below ten dollars—and by forbidding the receipt, in payment of the revenue, of the notes of all Banks which should issue notes under ten dollars. That the same process would next be pursued in reference to all notes under twenty dollars, and thus a metallic currency be ensured for all the common purposes of life, while the use of Bank notes would be confined to those engaged in commerce.

The same Delegate having inquired when he proposed to put this plan in execution, the answer was, not immediately—not until the expiration of the charter of the Bank of the United States. Go home, gentlemen, (said he,) and tell the Bank of the United States to relieve the country, by increasing its business. Let the United States Bank make no run upon the State Banks, and I will take care that the State Banks make no run upon her. Let the war between the Banks cease, and all will be well in forty-eight hours. The Bank of the United States is trying to crush the State Banks. Tell the State Banks that I will protect them, and that the power of the United States Bank is nearly gone, and that it will be compelled to cease its present course. Here one of the Delegates observed to the President—we are, many of us, sir, connected with State Banks, and yet we know of no such warfare between them and the Bank of the United States, as you speak of. It does not exist in the city of Philadelphia. There is, on the contrary, the utmost good will and harmony between the U. States Bank and the other Banks of our city, and nearly all the latter are in favor of a recharter. To which the President quickly replied, I know all about it, sir; I know that some of your Banks have combined in favor of the United States. I have examined the whole subject, and understand it better than any of you. I have looked impartially at both sides of the question, and have the best information on the subject, from Maine to New Orleans, from the most undoubted sources. I learn this morning (Feb. 11) from New York, that stocks are rising, and that money is becoming abundant. Let the Directors of the Bank pursue their business on principles of Christian benevolence, and all will be well. Let them wind up the business of the Bank, without attempting to break down the Government, and force a recharter, and it will die with the blessings of thousands; otherwise, it will have the curses of millions. I have read the Scriptures, gentlemen; and I find that when Moses ascended the mountain, the children of Israel rebelled and made a golden calf, and worshipped it, and it brought a curse upon them. This Bank will be a greater curse. I have no hostility to the Bank; I am willing it should expire in peace; but if it does persist in its war with the Government, I have a measure in contemplation which will destroy it at once, and which I am resolved to apply, be the consequences to individuals what they may. The Bank has in circulation ten millions of checks, which I have no doubt are illegal, and which I will direct the State Banks to refuse in payment of the public revenue. These checks must then be returned upon the Bank, and will drain her of the specie she is hoarding. This measure I will apply, unless the Bank desists from its course.

Here the Chairman remarked, that the Bank was perfectly aware of the design of the Executive in reference to the checks, and gave it as a reason for not extending its discounts, and for retaining so large an amount of specie on hand; that daily and hourly applications for relief were made by our citizens to the Bank, without effect; that the Directors of that institution felt bound to husband their resources, and stand on the defensive, while so serious a weapon is in the hands of the Executive. Well, sir, replied the President, let them do right, and I will not injure them; but, if they persist in measures which I deem oppressive and unjust, they must expect to feel my power.

In the course of these remarks, of which a plain and certainly not an exaggerated sketch has been attempted by your delegates, the President very frequently used the expression that HE was determined to place and to leave HIS Government, where the sages who framed the Constitution found and left it, and also to place the currency and revenue of the country where the sages found and left it. It occurred to several of the delegates to ask for an explanation of phrases which conveyed no distinct or tangible meaning to their minds. Their historical reading had taught them, that the framers of the Constitution found the Government in anarchy and left it in order; that they found the currency and revenue in ruins, and left both in a state of exalted prosperity; and that one of the instruments by which this change had been effected, was a National Bank, bearing almost equal date with the Constitution itself—a bank of the same kind which the President had stigmatised as a monstrous contrivance above and against both the Constitution and the law. Fearing, however, that it might lead to a controversy about facts and history, and unwilling to contend with one whose opportunities at least had been better than their own, they abstained from inquiries which their curiosity strongly urged, but which promised to lead to no useful result.

The interview had now lasted about an hour, and during that period it had been impossible for the delegates, without unpardonable rudeness towards the Chief Magistrate of the nation, to explain to him their business and their wishes. It had become obvious, moreover, that his mind was pre-occupied by a view of the subject, which would neutralize the effects of facts or reasoning; that he regarded the whole question as a contest between the Bank on the one hand, and him and HIS Government on the other; a contest in which the people had no concern, except as they might array themselves as partisans of either; that he considered his own power, and the stability of HIS Government staked upon the issue; and, consequently, that the arguments of those who disclaimed connection with either party, and owned no allegiance but to truth and justice, and the common weal, would either be rejected without a hearing, or, if heard, would be utterly disregarded.

The delegates, therefore, as soon as this painful and (as free citizens, they must add,) humiliating conviction was forced upon their minds, rose to take leave. One of their number seized the opportunity of a parting word to say, with emphasis, that, to the President, and to his conduct in removing the public deposites, the citizens of Philadelphia attributed the distresses under which they labor. His reply to this remark was but a repetition of assertions previously made, and the delegates retired with no cause of complaint as to their personal treatment, but indignant that the voice of more than ten thousand citizens could be deemed by the President unworthy his attention, and with a sad conviction that the high places of power, in a land boasting of its freedom, were closed and barred against unpalatable truth."

Curious as all this is; fruitful as it is of speculation and remark, it has not made half the impression on our minds that has been produced by the serious, (and we may say solemn) tone of the closing passages of the Report. Hear them!

Again; The system by which the revenue of the country is now collected and distributed is opposition to law, and in violation of a solemn contract—that system to which the community is indebted for all its sufferings—is deliberately spoken of by the President of the U. States as an Experiment, which he is determined to try; and on the failure of which he will endeavor to find some suitable remedy for the injuries it has occasioned.

Is there an American citizen, who can listen to such declaration without serious alarm? Is there a citizen who will not inquire by what authority it is, that the fruits of his industry and the hopes of his offspring are made the subject of wanton or useless experiment?

Is there a citizen who will not pronounce that such a power, if it exist at all, exists by usurpation, and not under the letter of the Constitution?

The fact is, this movement is but the last of a long series of experiments upon that credulity and independence of the American people, all tending to the same object, to prostrate public opinion at the feet of a faction, and secure to that faction both permanent and unlimited power. Hitherto, these experiments have seemed to be successful. A disciplined army of office holders and office seekers, the standing army of executive influence, have contrived, in a great measure, to suppress public sentiment, and to substitute in its place a slavish echo of their master's will. Industrious and quiet, and unambitious citizens, with nothing to ask of the Government but protection, have abstained too much from public affairs, and have thus left the Government of the country in the hands of a small, but active and organized minority. The last great effort of that faction, to place the whole revenue at the disposal of the Executive, and to grasp the purse with the same hand that wields the sword, will, if it prove successful, fix their power beyond the danger of disturbance."

Again, in conclusion:

"One word of exhortation to their fellow-citizens, and the delegates have done. It is no common occasion which has called for this unprecedented assemblage. The evils to be averted are of no common character, and call for the exertion of extraordinary energy. A contest has commenced—the parties to which, are the People on the one hand, and the Executive on the other—a contest full of difficulty and involving our dearest interests as citizens and as freemen. Let all so regard it; and let all so conduct themselves as to show they understand its nature and its consequences. Let him that hath property spare of his abundance to secure the remainder; let him that hath talents or influence expend them freely in the cause of social happiness and of chartered rights—and he that has neither of these, let him bring a patriot's heart and a patriot's voice as his most acceptable sacrifice on the altar of his country.

Let old and young, rich and poor, the learned and the unlearned, join hand in hand, and with one voice and spirit, as they have one interest in the event, unite their efforts to bind up the wounds of their afflicted country, and restore her once more to health and prosperity. If the prevalence of such a feeling shall date from this day, the hallowed anniversary of the birth of the Father of his country, each succeeding return of the same auspicious day, will carry with it an additional claim to the respect and veneration of the American People."

So much for the Report. Nor are the *Resolutions* adopted at that great Meeting, after the reading of the Report, less worthy of all the attention of our readers. We cannot now insert the whole of them; but we pray the reader's attention to the following, which are among them:

8. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the freemen of the several counties of Pennsylvania who agree with us in sentiment as to the causes and remedy of the present distress, to appoint delegates to a *General Convention to be held in Harrisburg, for the purpose of devising measures to restore the prosperity of the country.*

10. *Resolved*, That a *Committee of Safety*, consisting of thirty, be appointed by this meeting, with power to convene from time to time, to fill vacancies in their own body, to appoint delegates from their own body or otherwise to enforce the objects of this meeting at Washington, Harrisburg, and elsewhere, to correspond with other committees throughout the United States, and to adopt such measures as in their judgment will tend to accomplish the objects of the foregoing resolutions, and to continue the same until their exertions shall be crowned with success.

Conventions and Committees of Safety! Are we, or are we not, "in the midst of a Revolution?"

Extract from the Report of the New York Delegation of Mechanics and Artisans.

The President received us with "Good morning gentlemen, pray be seated." We introduced each other and took seats. The President also sat down by a table and signed several papers; after which he took up a letter, broke the seal, and read it very deliberately; then another letter, and was engaged with a third when company was announced. During all this time he did not seem to notice our presence, and fearing to interrupt important business, we had patiently waited his leisure; but perceiving at length that we must introduce our subject without further delay, or lose the opportunity, we commenced by saying, "You are aware, sir, that we are a delegation from mechanics and artisans of the city of New York, to make known to the government the pecuniary difficulties under which the citizens are laboring at the present time." He answered, "Well, what do you want? What would you have me do? What do you come here for? Why don't you go to the U. S. Bank? Go to Nicholas Biddle!"—His manner was agitated, expressing impatience and anger. We replied that we were not authorized to make application to the Bank, but to the Government, for an amelioration of our sufferings; to which he replied—"I have been applied to by committee after committee, from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York again;—one, two, five, seven, and you are the eighth. I have dealt openly and candidly with all;—you have seen the committee from your city, they could tell you my determination. I told them, and I now tell you, I never will recharter the deposites, I never will recharter the U. States Bank, or sign a charter for any other Bank, so long as my name is Andrew Jackson." His energy and his anger increased as he continued to speak; we replied that we did not come to ask the re-charter of the U. S. Bank, but merely to declare that our complaints did not originate in fiction, and to request from the government the adoption of some system which might tend to restore mercantile confidence. He asked, "How am I to do that?" We replied, that we were not instructed to dictate to the government what to do; but we look upon the want of a good understanding between the President and the Bank as the great cause of our present embarrassment. At this he became excessively agitated, rose from his seat, and shaking his finger in an earnest and threatening manner, said, "In what way have I produced it?" To which we replied, "You informed Congress in your official communications that you did not believe the Bank was solvent, that it would not be able on winding up, to pay all demands against it." The President replied, "I did so, and I my it now; it will not pay all; it is a corrupt and abominable institution, buying up presses and interfering with elections throughout the country. It has violated its charter repeatedly." We answered that, the business portion of the citizens of New York, we believe, view it in a different light. But if the Bank has violated its charter, the laws point out the proper course to be pursued. Here his excitement assumed an extraordinary shape, his whole frame trembling with agitation. "Well," said he, "have I not pursued lawful measures?" We answered that, the charter authorized the President to issue a *scire facias*, but we believed that course had not been pursued. He answered in a vehement manner, "It may be, however, before the affairs of the Bank are wound up."

He became too angry now to hope for any good growing out of further conversation. One of our committee, with a hope of appeasing his extreme irritation, said to him in the kindest manner—"May it please the President, we have been particularly instructed by those whom we represent, not only to present our Memorial to both Houses of Congress, but to state personally to the Executive our grievances, and ask the wisdom of the Government to devise some method for our relief." But the President continued, "Why am I teased with committees?—here I am receiving two or three anonymous letters every day, threatening me with assassination if I don't restore the deposites and re-charter the Bank—the abominable institution—the monster, that has grown up out of circumstances, and has attempted to control the Government;—I've got my foot upon it, and I'll crush it." (The Globe lay before him on the table, containing some of the letters referred to.) He continued—"Am I to violate my constitutional oath? Is it to be expected that I am to be turned from my purpose? Is Andrew Jackson to bow the knee to the golden calf, as did the Israelites of old? I tell you if you want relief, go to Nicholas Biddle." We replied, "Nicholas Biddle will tell us that he is but following the recommendations of the Executive in winding up the affairs of the Bank, by curtailing its discounts." The rage of the President now increased if possible to a degree which we shall not attempt to describe. He continued, "Did I advise him to interfere with elections, and corrupt the morals of the people? Did I advise him to withdraw thirty-five millions from the purchase of inland bills of exchange in the western country? I tell you I am opposed to all Banks and banking operations, from the South Sea bubble to the present time. The Israelites during the absence of Moses to the mount, made a golden calf, and fell down and worshipped it, and they sorely suffered for their idolatry. The people of this country may yet be punished for their idolatry. Let the United States Bank relieve the community by issuing their notes, and I pledge myself that the State Banks shall not oppress it." Believing that we had already said more than was well received, we now withdrew. During this interview, several persons were present.

We called on Mr. Van Buren on the 7th inst., and not finding him at home, left our address; on the 14th, after we had taken our seats in the stage to leave Washington, we received a card from Mr. Van Buren.

The following resolution was adopted by the meeting to which the above report was made.

Resolved, That in the undignified and ungentlemanly conduct of Andrew Jackson towards the Delegation of the Mechanics and Artisans of this city, we conceive the high station which he occupies as President of the United States, to have been degraded, and the signers of the memorial, whose representatives the members of this delegation were, to have been treated with undeserved contempt; and further, that the palpable neglect of Mr. Van Buren of the common courtesies of society towards our delegation, clearly proves him to be void of respect to the mechanical class of the community.

MR. DUANE.

This gentleman has commenced a series of letters in the Philadelphia papers, detailing the causes which led to his expulsion from the Cabinet. In his first letter, after stating the motives which induce the publication, he says,—

Although personally unacquainted with Gen. Jackson, until 1829, I ardently supported him as a candidate for the Presidency, as early as 1823. I thought that his country owed him a large debt of gratitude; that it would be useful to our institutions, to have in the executive chair a person unaccustomed to intrigues, but too prevalent at the seat of Government; and that he, who had given such sound advice to Mr. Monroe, whilst President, would never contradict in practice himself, what he had then declared to be the only patriotic and honorable course of the chief magistrate of a free and enlightened people.

In 1828, I renewed my exertions in his favor, at no little sacrifice of personal friendship and pecuniary interest; and, when he was successful, I heartily rejoiced; but I confess, that as soon as I saw some former professions contradicted by subsequent practice, I felt sincere regret. I respected the President's intention, and flattered myself that he would return to the path, from which he might have incautiously wandered. I was not however, a partisan; Gen. Jackson, now in power, did not need aid from me. Men who had stood in the ranks of his opponents, when I advocated him, passed over to his side, when he won "the spoils of victory," and they got no inconsiderable portion. As to myself personally, I desired to partake of the fruits of the triumph only as a member of the great family of the people.

It was not to be expected, that I should cease to support the general course of the President, because he erred, as I believed, in various instances; much less, that I should cease to be a member of a party, to which I had always belonged, because its favorite had not redeemed all his pledges; I sustained such of his measures as were consistent with the fundamental principles of the old republican party; and, without considering who advocated, I censured such as were at variance with them. And, as on the subject of the Bank of the U. States, more than on any other, I have been grossly slandered, with the sanction of the President, I will add, that I have invariably opposed it, as I still do. Whether wisely or not, I adhere to the doctrines of the Virginia school as to a national bank; and it is quite as arbitrary to condemn my independent exercise of judgment on this point, as it was in the President to expect me to change at will my convictions in relation to the public deposites, or to accept his reason for doing an act, which my own judgment condemned.

Whilst alluding to this subject, I will take occasion to repel the vile imputations of the official paper, in relation to my motives for resisting a removal of the deposites. Under the President's sanction, it has been insinuated, that my course was dictated by a corrupt understanding with the Bank of the U. States; and, in the official paper of the 15th inst. I am even called "the emissary of the Bank."

Without any desire for office on my part, I had been called to a high station. The selection was generally approved of; and yet in less than four months, I was contumeliously removed. Because this act of outrage, became a matter of consequence. Sympathy for me would be the denunciation of my oppressor; and, therefore, official paper sought to infuse into the public mind suspicions as to my purity—suspicions which would find a ready reception on the part of men, who would base themselves, naturally supposed that I could not have made a sacrifice of office under the circumstances without an equivalent elsewhere.

In the community of which I am a member, there are many devoted friends of the President, who disagree with me; but I think, there is no one who believes the insinuations of the official paper to have any foundation. So far, therefore, as my immediate fellow citizens are concerned, I can with propriety treat these derogatory insinuations with silent contempt. But, beyond this community I am not generally known, and therefore should notice them; and I feel the less delicacy in doing so since distinguished Senators have descended in their places to repel such imputations. Accordingly, I pronounce each assertion or insinuation of the official paper imputing corrupt or improper motives in me for resisting a removal of the deposites, to be false and malignant. Further; I avow that there is not even a colorable pretext or apology for any of the imputations cast upon me. I have not, directly or indirectly, received, nor have I any promise or expectation of receiving any gift, benefit, favor, consideration, or advantage whatsoever, from the Bank of the United States, nor from any of its officers. I have not been presently nor contingently interested in the Bank, nor with any officer thereof, nor any conception of letters on file in the Treasury Department, and with the exception of a single letter received from the President of the Bank, I have not had with me as the friend of the late Mr. Girard, or on the occasion of laying the corner stone of Girard College, on the 4th of July last, any correspondence or communication whatever. In letter I merely gave such a reply as I deemed proper for on like occasions. Far from desiring the removal of the Bank, I have at all proper times and places maintained my opposition to it. And, finally, I can express more fully and emphatically my absolute freedom from all design to favor the Bank, or desire they may be considered answerable for the opinion that the Bank was entitled to the public deposites according to solemn contract; I believed that it had a right to them, unless the Secretary of the Treasury could give satisfactory reasons for removing them. As Secretary of the Treasury, I could not give reasons satisfactory to myself. I believed that the act of removing the deposites would be unnecessary, unwise, unnecessary, and unjust; and although opposed to the Bank, would not be an instrument to effect so unwise a scheme as that which was proposed. Laying aside, as I was bound to do, all prepossessions as a man, I acted under considerations, which I dared not to disregard as an officer.

It must be manifest, from the communication to the President, that it would give him pleasure could exhibit a shadow of proof of the charges of corruption insinuated against me. I fearlessly invite and defy him, and all those who may desire to gratify his vindictiveness, or his passions, to point out any act on my part which can sustain the infamous imputations of the official paper, of corrupt understanding, or even a concert of action in the slightest particular, with the United States Bank.

W. J. DUANE.

February 17th, 1834.

His second letter contains a statement of the persuasions by which he was induced to take office.

From his third letter we make the following extract:

My commission bore the date of March 2, and on the 30th I reached Washington, waiting upon the President, on the particular to the Treasury Department and took the office on the 1st of June. On the evening of the day, Mr. Reuben M. Whitney called at my lodging, at the desire, as he said, of the President, to make known to me what had passed and what was to be done, in relation to the Bank. He stated, that the President had resolved to take upon himself the responsibility respecting the Secretary of the Treasury, that the public deposites *from that bank* should be removed for them to state *banks; that he had* consulted the members of his cabinet *to give him* their opinions on the subject; *that the* President had said to them and Mr. Barry had come out like men for the removal;" that Mr. McLane had given a strong opinion against it; that Mr. Cass was supposed to be against it, but had given no written opinion; that Mr. Woodbury* had given an opinion that was "yes" and "no;" that the President had to make the act his own, by addressing a paper to the Secretary of the Treasury; that Mr. Amos Kendall, who was high in the President's confidence, was now preparing that paper; that there had been delay, owing to the affair at Alexandria, but no doubt, the President would soon communicate to me on the subject; that the paper referred to was to be put forth as the Proclamation had been, which would be made a rallying point; that he, Mr. Whitney, had, at the desire of the President, drawn a memoir or exposition, showing that the measure might be safely adopted, and that the state of things would be fully adequate to all the purposes of government. He then read the exposition to me, as I desired to understand matters so singularly presented to me, I asked him to leave the paper with me, which he accordingly did. He also read to me divers letters, from individuals connected with state banks. The drift of the observations was to satisfy me, that the removal by arm alone could be relied on to prevent the recharter of the U. S. Bank charter.

The communication thus made to me was a great surprise and mortification. I was unprepared for the position of affairs, which it revealed, and for the low estimate which had been formed of the independence of my character. I listened, however, respectfully, to one who gave such evidence of the confidence reposed in him, and explanation which he intimated the President would give.

Soon after this interview, I took occasion to express my mortification at my position, to a member of the cabinet, who had represented the President in asking me to accept office.

On the next evening, (Sunday,) Mr. Whitney again called on me, in company with a stranger whom he introduced as Mr. Amos Kendall, a gentleman in the President's confidence, and who came to give me any further explanation, that I might desire, as to what was meditated, in relation to the U. S. Bank, and who then called on me because he was about to proceed to Baltimore. I did not invite, nor check, communication. Very little was said and perhaps because I could not conceal my mortification at an attempt, apparently with the sanction of the President, to reduce me to a mere cypher in the administration.

The next morning, June 3d, I waited on the President, who soon introduced the subject of the bank. I stated that Mr. Whitney had made known to me what had been done, and what was meditated, and had intimated that his communication was made at the President's desire. The President replied, in a tone of dissatisfaction, that it was

*It is due to this gentleman to state, that I subsequently learned that he was opposed to the removal prior to July, 1834—and was for only a partial change afterwards.

...l conferred with Mr. Whitney, and obtained ...mation from him as to the bank, but that he ...ot his confident, nor had he told him to call on ...I commenicated the representations which Mr. ...ey had made, and their correctness was ad... I said I feared that I should not be able ...l. the subject in the light in which the Presi... viewed it; to which he remarked that he ...rankness, that my predecessor and himself ...metimes differed in opinion, but it had made ...ference in feeling, and should not in my ...that the matter under consideration was of ...nsequence to the country; that unless the ...was broken down, it would break us down; ...the last congress had remained a week longer ...tion, two-thirds would have been secured for ...nk by corrupt means; and that the like re... be apprehended at the next congress; ...ch a state bank agency must be put in op... before the meeting of congress as would ...that the United States bank was not necessa... this some members would have no excuse ...ting him. My suggestions as to an inquiry ...ere as in December 1832, or a recourse ...retary, the President repelled, saying it ...be idle to rely upon either; referring, as to ...retary to decisions already made, as indica... what would be the effect of an appeal to ...future. After mentioning, that he would ...to me again, before he departed for the ...d, he said he meant to take the *opinions* ...members of the cabinet with him, but would ...m to me from New York, together with ...rs, and would expect me, on his return, to ...m my sentiments frankly and fully.

...the 5th of June, I had a brief conversation ...he President, in the course of which, as at ...er times, I do him the justice to say, he ...ically declared that his views were alto... public spirited He concluded by saying, ...nor, I do not wish any body to conceal his ...nts; I give you my views, you give yours; ...k is that you will reflect with a view to the ...good.

FOREIGN.

New York, February 24.

...ow ENGLAND.—After Saturday's paper ...to press, we received our London files ...New York to the 7th ult.

...leading topic is the state of uncer... respecting the course which Russia ...pose, when apprized of the prepara... making upon a large scale, both in Eng... and in France, to have a large naval ...in the Mediterranean.

LIVERPOOL, 4TH JANUARY.

...demand for Cotton was continued with great ...ss to the end of the year, when the prices ...common qualities of Sea Island had further ...ed about 1½d and the short stapled Ameri... per lb. The sales of the four weeks a... to 100,000 bags, of which 14,000 were on ...lation; and since the beginning of December ...alers and spinners have further increased ...stocks about 40,000 bags, which it is consid... will have left them with a quantity rather ...than less than what they held at the close of ...The stocks that were announced on the ...a little exceeded the general expectation, ...demand has since been on a very limited ...the sales of the last three days being only ...bags and the total sales of the week 5547. ...Cotton now sells at 7¾d to 9¼d, very prime ...New Orleans at 7¾ to 10½d; Alabama, Ten... and Mobile at 7¾d to 9¼d; Sea Island of ...ry to fair qualities at 14d to 15½, and good ...very fine at 16d to 2s; Stained 8d to 13d ...and as is always the case in a dull market, ...es are a little lower than they were, but ...not expect the market to remain long in its ...quiet state. Pernambuco cotton new sells ...to 11d, Maranham and Bahia at 9½ to 10¼d; ...dia and Demerara at 8d to 12d; Carthage... Bengal and Surat at 5d to 7¼d, and Egyp... 12½ to 13d per lb.

...computed stock of Cotton in the ports of ...r, Liverpool and Glasgow, were, at the close ...—

	Amer.	*British.*	*All other*	*Total.*
...ber	137,990	37,260	69,510	245,120
...1833	656,679	164,010	112,292	933,081
...r	794,669	201,730	181,802	1178201
...stock at ...of 1833,	117,645	49,252	46,450	215,247

...n from the ...s for con... ...ption of ...3, 677,024 152,478 134,452 962,954
...do 1832 643,970 139,180 148,020 931,170
...do 1831 634,660 193,130 122,880 950,670

...e exports of Cotton of 1833 were 65,869 ...and in 1832 they were 65,100. The stock ...erpool amounts to 180,870 bags, of which ...and 450 are stained Sea Islands, and 106,460 ...ort stapled American Cotton, being 1,200 ...ss of Sea Island, 17,390 less of short stapled ...can than at the beginning of last year.

...ay here be noticed that the stocks of Cot... all kinds are smaller than they have been ...any years past, but at the close of 1829 the ...of American was less 10,295 than it now is, ...at the close of 1824 it was reduced to 64,000 ...and increased to 131,500 at the end of the ...ing year.

...may also be noticed, that as about 12,500 ...were last year destroyed by fire in this port, ...consumption for manufacturing purpose, will ...much less than the above statement makes ...be; and it is rather remarkable, that for the ...last years the consumption and export ap... to have remained nearly stationary, whilst ...port has been less than both, and has occa... a yearly diminution of stock, which in the ...two years is principally in American and E... Cotton. About 40,000 bags of the new ...otton have been already received, being ...more than have usually been received, so ...in the season.

...ERPOOL, Jan. 3d.—The transactions in Cot... the three days past have been limited, the ...not exceeding 2,467 bags, and the market ...s heavily at a decline of ⅛ per lb. from the ...previous to the stock being taken.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

...ish papers to the 24th January have ...n received at New York. The only po... news is in relation to revolutionary ...ements in Spain, which are assuming a ...idable appearance.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

...an. 8.—The sales to-day are 2,500 bags, at ...o prices—market closed firmer than any day ...year.

...16.—To day a decline of ⅛p—sales 1,500, ...ich 600 are new boweds at 8¼a9d. Remain... as usual.

BURR MILL STONES,

...f all sizes, can be had at short notice, by ap...lying to us, who are Agents for the manufac... at New York The Stones will be put on ...ssels in New York, when ordered from us, ...manufactory prices and free of commission.

HALL & JOHNSON.

...tteville, *March* 4, 1834. 74-6t.

...The Hillsborough Recorder and Greensbo... Patriot will insert the above advertisement ...times, and forward their bills to this office ...payment.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, 1834.

In another column the reader will find a memorial which has been forwarded to Congress from this town, together with the names of the signers. It speaks strong language, but not stronger than the occasion warrants, nor than the public feeling calls for. Among the names will be found, those of all political parties, and it is believed those of four-fifths of all the white voters in the town.

From Washington.—We regret that the letter of our correspondent at Washington came to hand too late for to-day's paper.—He gives us the gratifying assurance, that if the House had been full when the question was taken on the Deposites, instead of a majority of 4 in favor of the Administration, there would have been a majority the other way. He declares that the attempt to produce the impression that the question on the reference to the Committee of Ways and Means, was the *test* question, is unfair, and unfounded. That the true test was upon the first vote, in which the majority was but 4.

A letter from another friend at Washington says,

"Public sentiment, as expressed in the numerous memorials to Congress, is producing some impression here. "Why stand ye idle all the day?" Why does N. C. choose to leave her sentiments to mere inference? Call public meetings, and let your voice be heard. It will not be disregarded—rely upon it, the stout and stubborn hearted are quailing before the popular voice."

Congress.—Since our last, both Houses have been almost incessantly engaged in debate upon the many memorials which are thronging in from all part of the country.

There has been as yet no definite action in either House.

State of the Country.—If any one can read the account of the proceedings of the great meeting in Philadelphia, without deep concern, he must be made of sterner stuff than enters into our composition. When Mr. Clay said, truly, "that we are in the midst of a revolution," he referred to a revolution in the character of the government, which had been almost accomplished by Executive usurpation of the Legislative and Judicial powers. We are much mistaken in the signs of the times, if, before this Congress adjourns, another revolution do not take place,—a revolution in public opinion, which will leave this administration in a very small minority, composed almost exclusively of office holders and office hunters.—The deep indignation which is every where felt, at the abuse of power by which so much pecuniary distress has been brought upon the country, will gather ten-fold force from the despotic language of the President to the representatives of 10,000 freemen of Philadelphia. There is here almost an undivided expression of deep indignation and astonishment; and it is believed that no monarch in Europe would *dare* at this day, to go the lengths of despotism thus avowed and acted on by our *Republican* President. Let the people ponder upon these things. They cannot fail to perceive, that by a perversion of the Veto power, he has in effect forbidden Congress to legislate, by declaring in advance that *he* will not permit the deposites to be restored, nor the Bank to be re chartered; and that, in the face of the highest legal decision that the U. S. Branch Bank drafts were lawfully issued, he has threatened to reverse that decision, by forbidding their receipt in payments to the government. Thus nullifying the Legislative and Judicial departments whenever they come in contact with his will. *No people can submit to such dictation, and be free.*

Since the above was in type, we have received the report of another Committee who waited on the President and Vice President. The reader will find all the material parts of it annexed to the report of the Philadelphia committee, and will be able to see how the mechanics of a great city are treated by these high public servants—or rather *masters*, as they have proved to be.

"The President *admitted* that considerable distress had followed the action of the Government, in relation to the deposites. He had *never doubted* that *Brokers* and *Stock Speculators*, and ALL WHO WERE DOING BUSINESS UPON BORROWED CAPITAL, would suffer severely under the effects of the measure; and that all such people OUGHT TO BREAK!"

This is the language of the "People's President," as stated by the Philadelphia Committee, and not disavowed by any of the President's friends when challenged to the denial by Mr. Clayton upon the floor of the Senate.

Citizens of North Carolina! what say ye to such a sentiment? Is it not of the very essence of aristocracy? Merchants and Mechanics of Fayetteville! who among you has been able to prosecute his lawful business without the aid of "borrowed Capital?"—And who among you will admit that such a step ought to have brought down ruin on yourself and family? But let us adopt the language of Mr. Clayton, when indignantly denouncing this detestable sentiment in the Senate:—

"Sir, in my opinion, a more aristocratic sentiment never disgraced any branch of this Government. Who are all those who were doing business on a borrowed capital? The Executive denunciation includes three-fourths of all the laboring men in the nation—the mechanics, the tenantry, the manufacturers, and all but the office-holders, and that portion of society which, if there be such a thing as an aristocracy of wealth in this country, can be classed most properly under that designation. As one of those, who, like most of my associates here, began life on a borrowed capital, and who are not now, and never will be, ashamed to acknowledge it, I avail myself of this, the earliest possible opportunity which has offered since I read this report, to express in my place, and in the face of the whole country, my utter abhorrence of the sentiment which the President has so unblushingly avowed. The Chief Magistrate has ventured to class the whole mass of the real workingmen of the nation with the stockjobbers of the times, and to express his satisfaction at the distresses he has caused them. Who is that member of this body that shall dare to stand forth and defend this sentiment? No man here doubts that it is truly reported. If there be any such as will either defend this sentiment, or deny that it was uttered, let us hear him. It is time the People understood the true issue they are about to try. It is time, sir, that an opportunity should be fairly given to the poor and the middle classes of men, in this nation, to prove to the world whether they lack gall to make oppression bitter! Whether they merit the taunts of an oppressor who has dared to tell them they *ought to break!* If that issue shall be fairly understood, I have no fears for the result of the trial, which such jurors shall decide."

A Mr. Turrill, Representative in Congress from New York, lately declared, that "The petitions, he believed, were got up originally by the Bank, and those who procured the signatures were paid for their trouble out of Mr. Biddle's breeches pocket."

The Globe says,

"They, (the United States Bank,) will send to a manufacturing establishment and ascertain at how much they estimate their nett profits for a certain period, and being answered they will pay the owners that sum, on condition that they will dismiss all their hands, and impute it to the removal of the deposites. That they have adopted this course, there is not a particle of doubt."

Have these men so little sense as to believe what they say?

Mr. Rives, of Virginia, has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States. His reason for this step is, that he could not conscientiously obey the instructions of the Legislature of Virginia in relation to the Deposite Question.

On Wednesday last, the Legislature proceeded to fill the vacancy, and Benjamin Watkins Leigh was elected by a majority of 15 votes of P. P. Barbour. Mr. Leigh is one of the great men of Virginia. He is opposed to the Administration, and though a State Rightsman, is no Nullifier. He thinks the original establishment of a U. S. Bank was unconstitutional, but under all the circumstances, will now support it.

We understand that the Rev. Henry A. Rowland, of Fayetteville, N. C. has accepted the call of the Pearl Street Church, New York, to become their pastor.

Southern Religious Telegraph.

Pardon.—James P. Butler, a youth who was convicted at the last Term of the Federal Court, of purloining money from the mail, of which he was a carrier, has been pardoned by the President of the U. S. on the application of a large number of citizens.

A man named Norman Gillis was convicted at Moore Superior Court, last week, of the murder and arson in that county, of which an account was published in this paper a few weeks ago. He took an appeal to the Supreme Court.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, now in session:

The Memorial of the undersigned, Citizens of Fayetteville, and its vicinity, exercising the right of expressing their views and sentiments in relation to the present alarming crisis in the affairs of the General Government,

RESPECTFULLY SAYETH,

That in this particular section of the country, previous to the removal of the Deposites of the Government from the Bank of the United States by the President, a degree of tranquility and prosperity in the various pursuits existed, warranting the belief that their reasonable hopes of success would be realized.

That they believe a sound circulating medium is of the utmost importance to the safety of trade and the value of property, that its benefits reach every individual who handles a dollar, and in a word, that it is as important to the Country, as the healthy circulation of the blood to the human system.

That they believe no country on earth has heretofore enjoyed equal benefits with our own, arising from an easy, cheap, and safe means of transporting funds from the remotest sections.

That they believe the removal of the Deposites of the Government from the Bank of the United States, the want of confidence thus created, the change of relation produced between that Bank and the local institutions, the consequent deranged state of the currency, are the causes which lay at the foundation of the present distress.

That they further believe, that the removal of the Deposites by the Executive, is in violation of law, will result in loss to the Country, and the power, which has been thus exercised, and is claimed by the President, if recognized, and allowed, will ultimately tend to the destruction of the Constitution and the Government.

That in as much as a very close and intimate connection exists between this section of the Country and the Northern Cities, and a derangement there, has a tendency to cause confusion in this quarter, your Memorialists have experienced, and they fear they will continue to experience, consequences the most fatal from the present deranged state of the Fiscal affairs of the Country, caused as they do believe, by the proceedings which have been taken by the President of the United States.

That in the exercise of their rights as Freemen, rights, which they never have relinquished, but which they have been protected in by the Constitution under which they live, they would respectfully protest against the course of the Executive in relation to the Fiscal affairs of the Country, and would pray that such proceedings may be adopted by your Honorable body as will remove the present difficulties, and restore peace and quiet to the Country.

SIGNED BY

J. Seawell, Marshall R. Willkings, O. P. Stark, Edward Lee Winslow, Warren Winslow, John Lippitt, Robert C. Belden, John M. Stedman, H. H. Potter, Duncan McLaurin, A. H. Conoly, E. J. Hale, D. McIlvary, C. J. Orrell, Wm. Locke, John Brown, Wm. C. Cooke, A. J. Erambert, Hu. Campbell, Thomas Cochran, Arch'd Campbell, M. Harrison, J. W. Huske, Charles T. Haigh, James Baker, Jones Fuller, Eugene Benton Drake, Smith Johnson, Hall & Johnson, W. B. Wright, Geo. W. Hutton, S. W. Murley, P. I. Tillinghast, Jno. Crusoe, John McLaurin, Sen'r, Amos Kimball, Thos. J. Curtis, Williamson Whitehead, Sam'l. W. Tillinghast, James Hart, J. W. Pearce, Thos. Sandford, Chas. T. Stuart, John Carney, Alfred Best, William Jones, Yarbrough & Ray, Charles A. McMillan, Angus Campbell, Charles S. Johnson, Henry W. Ayer, Esek Arnold, Joseph Baker, Jas. Martine, Wm. Waddill, Jr., Wm. Warden, Sam'l. Mims, Geo. C. Hall, W. Widdifield, R. C. McMaster, Henry Horn, Neill Johnson, Henry P. Peck, Archibald Graham, James H. Dickson, Jas. Jones, Wm. Cochran, Neill McNair, Geo. C. McNeill, McKinnell & McMillan, Isham Blake, Sen., J. Rominger, Edm'd. J. Lilly, John McArn, John B. Marsh, Daniel Smith, John McDonald, N. McKinnon, James Mahoney, Nathan Sykes, John Selph, Wm. J. Anderson, Arch'd Johnson, Malcom McArn, Arch'd McArn, Dan'l Sutherland, T. W. Stedman, Lewis Brown, Jas. C. Monk, O. Houston, Wm. H. McMillan, Chas. T. Gardner, A. A. McKethen, A. McLauchlin, Cannon Caison, James Graham, Jos. J. Ling, Elijah Fuller, David B. Anderson, Augustus W. Steel, Alfred S. McAlpin, Hamilton Mitchel, Fred. Moore, Angus Gillis, John McLeran, Jr., L. R. Bradley, Malcolm Smith, P. Pearce, Henry Porter, Joshua Carmon, D. P. Stedman, James Gibson, A. B. Williams, John Crow, H. Leete, Donald McQuein, H. Branson, Green B. Waddill, Sam'l. J. Ray, W. Lumsden, Fountain Lane, Angus McKenzie, Isham Blake, Jr., John Mullins, John Munn, John McDonald, Jr., Russel Davenport, Geo. W. McDonald, Frederick Miller, John Hartman, P. Taylor, James Dodd, Isaac Dodd, Arch'd N. McLean, N. McLean, Matthew Autry, James Hollingsworth, Neill McPherson, A. W. Carpenter, John Banks, David Waugh, R. Hollingsworth, David Shaw, Hugh McCormac, Willkings & Co., H. Potter, J. R. McCormac, John C. Latta, Benjamin Robinson, John H. Pearce, James Millar, Heman W. Robinson, James McDaniel, George Fletcher, Norman McLeod, Peter P. Johnson, Lot Stephens, William Cornell, J. S. Campbell, John Ingram, Louis S. Belden, George Holmes, W. L. Dodge, S. T. Hawley, P. Dailey, G. Hurlbutt, Ephraim Jones, John Ramsay, Jonathan Evans, John D. Toomer, J. W. Wright, Miles Dragbon, David O. Brown, James Jones, Henry Elliott, Archibald A. T. Smith, Jno. Gorrel, Edm'd. Blake, James Longgon, B. Beach, David D. Salmon, R. W. King, H. Robinson, Calvin Davis, Calton Hall, Willis Wilson, Dan'l. McColl, Harren Newell, James Snaips, Mark Mason, Evret Jones, James Potter, John McKenzie, M. F. Beard, James Hadlock, Z. Burroughs, Charles McAllister, W. O. Jeffreys, W. L. Hawley, Charles Rhodes, Duncan McNeill, John Winslow, James Huske, Allen Jones, Robert Sykes, Jacob Kepley, John Campbell, Jeremiah Dickinson, Alex. McLeod, Josiah Wynn, Barnet Williams, Malcolm McDonald, Lewis Floyd, Peter Fulk, John Crump, Thos. J. Jordan, Wm. S. Latta, Arch'd. McLean, G. W. Lumsden, A. G. Kelly, Thos. C. Blake, B. Rush, John McLean, G. J. Streety, A. L. D. Johnson, John Douglas, James Sundy, Archibald McLean, Jr., Allan McLean, Neill Buie, John McNabb, Neill McNeill, James H. Hooper, Malcolm S. McLean, Neill Beard, Josiah Evans, Sen'r., Martin McPherson, Alexander McNeill.

A Rice Mill invented and patented by a gentleman of Northampton Mass. after a fair trial, has been found to be extremely useful both as a labor saving machine, and one which will establish the value of the article beyond comparison above that cleansed in the ordinary way, by pounding, which is expensive, troublesome and imperfect. A mill is to be erected at Charleston, S. C. and Wilmington, in this State.

The Senate spent nearly the whole of yesterday's sitting with closed doors. It is understood that the subject of their deliberations was the nominations of Government Directors of the Bank of the United States, and that the deliberations resulted in the rejection of four of the persons nominated, and who have heretofore served in the capacity, namely, H. D. Gilpin, John T. Sullivan, Peter Wager and Hugh McElderry.

Mr. J. A. Bayard, the fifth person nominated to the Senate, was confirmed some time since.—*National Intelligencer.*

The United States Telegraph has recently been considerably enlarged, and is now printed on a sheet measuring 4 feet by 3 feet 3 inches—being the largest paper in the United States.

The *pressure* has reached New Orleans. Failures to the amount of one million two hundred and sixty thousand dollars, occurred in that city, during ten days preceding the last date.—*Phil. paper.*

Levi Lincoln, late Governor of Massachusetts, has been elected a Representative in Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Davis, now Governor of that State.

Canova's Statue of Washington.—The New York Evening Star states that Mr. Fletcher, a gentleman who for some time has been illustrating the classic statuary of old, is about giving a representation of the statue of the immortal Washington, by Canova, penning his farewell address, the original of which was nearly destroyed at the conflagration of the Capitol of this State a few years ago.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Supreme Court.—Opinions have been delivered by the Court, in the following Cases, since our last:

February 19.—Daniel, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of Hoyatt *v.* Phifer, from Mecklenburg, reversing the judgment and directing judgment to be entered for the Plaintiff.

Gaston, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of Morris *v.* Ford, in Equity, from Mecklenburg, directing a decree to be entered for the Plaintiff.

February 20.—Gaston, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of Cornwell *v.* Ramsour, in Equity, from Rutherford, dismissing the bill with costs.

February 21.—Daniel, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of Kent *v.* Watson, in equity, from Bertie, pronouncing a decree in favor of the Plaintiff.

Gaston, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Branch *v.* Byrd, from Duplin, reversing the judgment below, and awarding a new trial.

Ruffin, Chief-Justice, delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of doe ex dem. of Green *v.* Harman, from Lincoln, reversing the judgment below, and awarding a new trial.

Ruffin, Chief-Justice, delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of Jones *v.* Canady, from Granville, affirming the judgment below.

Ruffin, Chief-Justice, delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of den ex dem. of Rogers *v.* Mabe, from Stokes, reversing the judgment below, and awarding a new trial.

February 22.—Daniel, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of Barton *v.* Morphis, from Person, affirming the judgment below.

Gaston, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court, in case of Claywell *v.* McGimpsey, from Iredell, affirming the judgment below.

It is rumored that several threatening letters have lately been sent to Major Jack Downing, stating that his life is in jeopardy, and that "his head's assurance is but frail." The Major has girded up his loins,—and sleeps with his New York axe under his pillow, and his inexpressibles on. He says he feels no fear—and has adopted the above precautions simply from a love to his country, to whom his services are indispensable.

Philad. Intell.

New York, Feb. 24.

Last week closed with a heavier pressure on the money market than has yet been felt, and failure upon failure has taken place in the course of it. These failures, too, are of the most distressing kind. It is not the want of property that, in many instances, has compelled a suspension of payments, but the impossibility of realizing property or of obtaining on it the ordinary credit.

Extract of a Letter dated Philadelphia, February 25.

We had a large failure yesterday in Market Street, Messrs. J. B. Stryker & Co., and others must follow in regular course, though we do not know of any that will ensue in consequence of J. B. S. & Co.'s stoppage. *No bids* were made for the Pennsylvania Loan. Eleven months since it was taken at 13 51 100 prem. Superfine Flour at Wheeling, Va., is down to $2 a 2¼ per, bbl. cash. At Pittsburg, $2¼ a 2½. So we go."

Extract of a letter from Louisville, Kentucky, dated Feb. 16th, to a gentleman in this City.

"Let me give you a piece of news: the Louisville Bank, into which the deposites were removed, has wisely come to the conclusion that neither a private or a State Bank has the ability to discharge the duties of an agent of the United States, so far as the receiving and distributing the public money is concerned; and its Board of directors have unanimously resolved to place all the public moneys they now control in the vaults of the Branch Bank here. This they will do to-morrow. Yesterday they forwarded their resignation, if I may so speak, to the Secretary of the Treasury. Their reasons, as I suppose, will be made public."

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"There must be government in all society—
Bees have their queen, and Stag-herds have their leader:
Rome had her Consuls, Athens had her Archous,
And we, Sir, have our *Temperance* Committee."

RESOLVED, *That this meeting consider the vending of ardent spirits to be an immorality.*

The foregoing Resolution, prepared by an Executive Committee, was submitted for the consideration of a temperance meeting in this place. After debating some time, and approaching near to resolving it murder, and should be punished as such, they stopped short, least their plot might take light before they were ready for the onset, when, from certain inuendoes, we infer a general massacre of all engaged in importing, making or vending spirituous liquors—yea, even the cultivator of the grain. A resolution of this nature, assailing indiscriminately, and assimilating to murderers and incendiaries, a class of dealers, most of whom we believe to be honorable men and good citizens, evinces not only the reverse of a *temperate* spirit, but an *intemperate* interference of *temperate* advocates, in matters foreign to their ostensible objects, and a disposition to assume a general supervision over the concerns of their neighbors. The Resolution is repugnant to the spirit of the social compact, inconsistent with individual liberty, injudicious, inexpedient, unjust, uncourteous: may tend to the introduction of a system in society, at war with the spirit of our institutions, and draw upon us the natural implied inference, that we are a community of drunkards. Moreover, we view the employment of such means as fatal to the ultimate success of the benevolent and philanthropic efforts of those who desire to promote the cause of Temperance in a more moderate and rational way. The Drunkard can never be reclaimed by public exposure and menace. The Reverend Divine may proclaim with presumption, that the "blight of Heaven will alight on his accursed family." This unchristian denunciation will not turn the intemperate from the "error of his ways." The merchant, satisfied with his gains in alcoholic mixtures, may resolve that the traffic in ardent spirits is immoral—this will not convince the drunkard of the enormity of his vicious habits and the necessity of reformation. The member may subscribe to tenets and regulations to subserve the purposes of the society—this will not prevent the formation of intemperate habits, or restore the drunkard to society, his family and his friends, not even, in all cases, in the member himself. The system, therefore, now pursued by those who direct the machinery by which the much wished for change is to take place, cannot produce a thorough reformation in the morals and habits of that unfortunate class of our fellow beings who are slaves of intemperance in strong drink;—it must be done by mild, persuasive and gentle means,—if they do not possess moral courage sufficient to prevent this evil from controling their conduct, let them be admonished in the spirit of brotherly love and kindness; not menaced with a virtual expulsion from society—let them be directed to ask aid from on high, and we are assured if done in spirit and in truth, they will be strengthened. Let the zealous advocate of Temperance examine himself—he may be a slave to some habit or passion equally as odious and destructive to public peace and happiness as the poor drunkard and vender of ardent spirits, and equally deficient in the moral courage necessary to control his actions: an offence committed under the dominion of this passion, is as offensive to the Almighty, as one committed under the influence of liquor;—both are deficient in the grand essential, moral courage. Let him unite then, in prayer with the drunkard, for strength to subdue his evil passions; if on strict self examination, he thinks himself exempt, let him invoke, like the Scottish bard—

"O wad some pow'r the giftie gie us
To see ourselves as others see us."

O. D. V.

DIED,

At Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, suddenly, the Rev. LEWIS D. VON SCHWEINITZ, the secular head of the Moravian Society, or Unitas Fratrum in America, aged about fifty two years. The deceased was a descendant of Count Zimzendorff, one of the founders of the society, and was distinguished as much by his talents and scientific acquirements, as by his urbanity and gentlemanly deportment and unaffected piety.

Suddenly, in Bladen County, on the 22d ult., Mr ——— WILLIAMS, son of Samuel Williams, formerly of Sampson County, but now of East Tennessee.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, March 2d, at half past 9 A. M. the Steamer Henrietta and tow boat Clarendon, with Sugar, Salt, Hay, Potatoes, &c., for Lewis Brown, George McDonald, Yarbrough & Ray, J. Fuller, W. O. Jeffreys, and others.

DEPARTED, on the 22d ult., tow boat Clarendon, with Cotton, for W. S. Latta, and J. C. Latta.

Also, on the 26th ult., Henrietta Steamer, with Cotton, Feathers, &c., for James Baker and Wm. S. Latta.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to February 26.

Brigs, Washington's Barge from Charleston, Clinton from New York, Betsey from Cuba.—Schooners, Comet from New York, Tell from do., Boyne from St. Thomas, Ranger from Charleston, New York from do.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 28 a 33. Bacon, 8 a 9. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 13 a 15. Cotton 8¼ a 10½. Corn 80 a 85. Flaxseed, $1 30 a 1 50. Flour, $4 25, a $5 50.—Feathers 34 a 36. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 29 a 32. Nails, cut, 6a 6½. Sugar, brown, 9 a 11; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 18. Salt 65 a 75. Wheat 95 a 81. Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3½ a 4½. Wool 19 a 20. Cotton Bagging 20 a 22 cts. Bale Rope 8½ a 10.

Valuable Sale of

Mills, &c.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, made by Dee Kay to the Subscriber, as cashier of the former Branch of the State Bank in Fayetteville, dated the 22d May, 1827, he will expose to public sale at the Town House in Fayetteville, on THURSDAY THE 20th MARCH NEXT, (*for Cash*) "all the Tracts of LAND, with the

SAW MILLS

And improvements, on Beaver Creek near Town) formerly the property of Daniel McRae, afterwards of William L. McNeill, and afterwards of said Dee Kay;—the whole supposed to contain 2500 acres," for the purpose of paying a debt due by said Dee Kay to the State Bank of N. Carolina, provided for in said Deed. The sale will positively be made, and the property is valuable on account of the Mills and Timber and their contiguity to Town.

CHARLES DEWEY,
Cashier State Bank of N. Carolina, and Trustee in said Deed—By his Agent L. D. HENRY.
WILLKINGS & CO. *Auct'rs.*
February 27, 1834. 74-ts

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of

SMITH, McDONALD & CO.,

Has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Notice is therefore given to all those having claims against the concern to present them immediately; and all those indebted to the firm to come forward and discharge their respective dues, as no further indulgence can or will be granted.

DANIEL SMITH,
JOHN McDONALD,
ARCH'D JOHNSON.
March 3, 1834. 74 3w

FURTHER NOTICE.

JOHN McDONALD is hereby appointed Agent for the firm; and is fully authorized to take all legal means for the recovery of all debts, and to grant all discharges for the same.

JONH McDONALD,
DANIEL SMITH,
ARCH'D. JOHNSON.

The Tailoring Business

WILL still be carried on at the old Stand by Arch'd Johnson, where all work entrusted to him will be done with neatness and despatch.

ARCH'D. JOHNSON.

A Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return his grateful thanks to his friends in the various adjoining Counties for their kindness in aiding him to procure the release of his Son from confinement. To their exertions, seconded by those of the Hon. Mr. Deberry, is he indebted for the extension of Executive clemency.

JAS. M BUTLER.
Montgomery County, Feb 25 1tp.

The Subscriber

HAVING moved to his Mill at Carver's Creek, will keep constantly on hand a good supply of Lumber of the best quality, which he will sell from $3 to $8 per 1000 feet at the Mill; the first rate qr. boards, wide boards, weatherboards, ceiling and all kinds of scantling will be constantly kept on hand, and nicely stuck or piled away dry ready for use. Any person can be supplied on the shortest notice, with any kind he may want, by applying to James McGary or myself, as I may from time to time go to town.

A first rate Sawyer is wanted, where constant employment and good wages will be given.

MICHAEL McGARY.
March 4, 1834. 74-tf

☞The Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now offering for sale a Composition, which, on its application to Cloth or Fabrics of any complexion or texture, completely removes soils of every kind; either grease, paint, &c &c. It is in the highest repute wherever it has been used, and certificates and the most creditable references might be given if necessary.

LAWSON'S

SUPERIOR COMPOSITION

SOAP,

FOR TAKING

SOILS FROM CLOTH.

DIRECTIONS. Apply the Composition to the soiled spots, and use wet sponge; repeat it with dry sponge, when the spots will be entirely removed, and appear equal to new goods.

N B. As some of this article, of a spurious kind, has been offered to the public, they are assured that all signed by the subscriber is genuine. W M LAWSON.

For sale at the corner of Market Square and Gillespie street, by L. R. BRADLEY.
March 4, 1834. 74 2w.

NEW YORK

Wholesale Clothing Warehouse

No. 68, PEARL STREET.

THE Subscribers, wholesale dealers in Ready Made Clothing, have on hand a large and general assortment, manufactured for the Spring trade, of materials suitable for the Southern and Western markets. Their assortment comprises every article usually required for those markets, and of description, size, &c. to give satisfaction to purchasers. The articles are marked at regular and stated prices, and in no case will there be the least deviation from those prices.

A credit of six months will be given for notes payable at Banks in any part of the country, and in all cases, when the time is extended, interest will be charged at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Two and a half per cent. will be allowed for city acceptances, and a very liberal discount for cash.

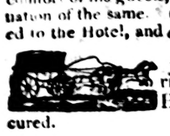
VAN EPS & OOTHOUT.
New York, January 8, 1834. 68tf&w

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

The Subscriber

HAS removed to the Store lately occupied by T. Sandford & Co. in the range of brick buildings, West side of Green street, and has now on hand,

1500 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
400 sacks ditto,
500 bushels alum ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 hhds. Sugar,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
35 kegs Nails,
Sole Leather,
Castings,
Hats; Shoes,
Blacksmith's Tools,

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY,

Besides various other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at small profits for cash or country produce. Commission Business will also be attended to.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

November 11 1833. 59 f.

Lime and Molasses.

50 Casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
15 Hhds. Molasses, just received, and for sale on consignment by

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

Dec. 31, 1833.

Fayetteville Factory Candles.

THE Subscribers, acting as Agents for the Proprietor, offer for sale, *Fayetteville Mould Candles*, at the lowest price. They will be constantly supplied with the Article, and all orders will meet prompt attention.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 18. 59 f.

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being desirous to leave North Carolina for some State which will afford him greater facilities for the disposal of the fruits of his industry, offers for sale,

1500 Acres of LAND,

Situate in the County of Moore, on Governor's Creek. There is no Land in the State better adapted to the culture of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, or Tobacco, particularly the latter. It will be sold in lots to suit purchasers; and as I presume that no one will purchase without viewing the Land, I will always be ready to show the same to any person wishing to purchase.

WM. THOS. ENGLAND.

Moore County, Nov. 19, 1833. 59-3mortf.

NEW AND CHEAP Goods,

I AM now receiving by almost every arrival from the North, a general and well selected assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c.

Among which are the following in part, viz.

1000 pr. men's thick pegged Brogans, different qualities,
500 do do Russett do do. do.
1000 do do Kip do do. do.
500 do do calf Boots, sewed and pegged,
200 do do nailed, do
100 do thick, do
300 do brass calf Brogans,
200 do pegged do do.
300 do sewed do and Kip,
300 do do Shoes,
300 do pegged and nailed,
500 do boy's Boottees and Shoes, different kinds,
300 do women's leather welts, sewed and pegged,
200 do do calf and cloth walking,
150 do do fine cloth and kid French Slips,
100 do do Morocco Boots,
300 do do Calf and Seal Boots, different qualities
100 do do Col'rd Bliver Slips
100 do Misses' do do
200 do Child's do Bootees, all colours
300 do Calf and Morocco do do.

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

A good assortment of Leather Travelling Trunks and Bags

Ladies' Combs.

A few doz Ladies fine Plain Combs
And a few do do Wrought large and small
Also, a few doz Dressing Combs, long, coarse and fine
Fine Ivory and Pocket Combs
Ladies' Screw Pin Cushions
Tooth Brushes, &c.
Also, some very fine Quill Back Combs for Misses.

Hats, &c.

A few cases Men's common Fur Hats
And a few cases do fine Fur do.

Furniture, &c.

I shall also receive in a few days, a good assortment of Furniture, &c such as Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, &c &c

I shall be constantly receiving fresh supplies of the above articles, direct from the Manufactories, which I shall sell at the very lowest prices for *CASH*.

Country Merchants and others buying to sell again, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before selecting, as I have every article generally kept in a Shoe and Hat Store.

All the above for sale cheap, at the corner of Market Square and Gillespie Street, by

L. R. BRADLEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1833. 158-tf

Bolting Cloths,

JUST received and for sale by

JERE: KYLE.

Aug. 5, 1833.

Notice.

THE Subscriber will continue to keep open the

House of Entertainment

formerly kept by Mrs. Mary Barge, deceased, for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS. He hopes, by proper attention to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him with their custom, to merit a share of the public patronage.

ANSON BAILEY.

N. B. A few more Boarders will be taken at a moderate price, by the month, with or without lodging, if application be made soon. A. B.

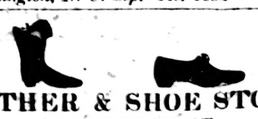
Fayetteville, Nov 5. 57tf.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having commenced the above business, solicits a share of patronage. All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business appertaining to a general Commission Agency.

DANIEL DICKSON.

Wilmington, N. C. Sept 21*st* 1832 99-tf



LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

AT THE BIG BOOT,

4 *doors East of Market Square. Person st.*

THE Subscriber has recommenced the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes, and is prepared to fill orders in the above business for any description of article in that line—made out of best materials and of warranted workmanship.

With the above, I will always keep on hand, a general assortment of *Northern Work*, of every description of fashion, kind, and price.

LEATHER.

A general assortment, wholesale and retail.

Sole and Upper Leather,
Best Skirting and Harness,
Kip and calf Skins, of every variety,
Lining and binding Skins, do do.
Coach Linings, Cochineal, blue and black,
Hatter's Linings, Shoe Thread, Varnish, Blacking, and general Findings, &c. &c.

As I am determined to do a *Cash Business exclusively*, my customers may confidently expect to find prices corresponding.

W. L. HAWLEY.

☞N. B. Ready made Work always on hand, and Repairing done at short notice.

W. L. H.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9. 49tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Goods to the new building one door west of the Lafayette Hotel, where he offers for sale—

110 bags Cuba, Rio and Porto Rico Coffee,
2 Hhds. low price Sugar
11 hhds prime do.
15 hhds prime Molasses
2 tierces Lump Sugar
A good assortment of Teas
1 box Bohea Tea
50 kegs Cut Nails
20 pieces Cotton Bagging
Sole and Upper Leather
Dupont's Powder and Bar Lead
Iron, Steel and Wagon Boxes.

A small stock of cheap

DRY GOODS,

Hats and Shoes.

☞Produce bought for Cash or received in payment for any of the above Goods.

Three good Store Houses on Person street, for sale on accommodating terms.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

15 Bbls new Mackerel, No. 3,
2000 lbs Bacon for sale.

W. W.

September 23, 1833. 51tf.

JUST RECIEVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF

CONFECTIONARY,

Among which are the following articles, viz.

Peppermint Lozenges,	Cinnamon Candy,
Mint stick Candy,	Red Nonpareils,
Lemon ditto,	Yellow do
Sugar ditto,	Green do
Bunch ditto,	Blue do
Lump ditto,	White do
Barley ditto,	Assorted Plumbs,
Red ditto,	White rock Candy,
Toys, assorted,	Hoar-hound do
Cornetto,	Prunes and Raisins,
Mint Drops,	Currants,
Rose do	Cordials, assorted,
Ginger do	Rose rock Candy,
Lemon do	Yellow do
Sugar Almonds,	Burnt Almonds,
Large Plumbs,	Carraways,
Small do	Cinnamon String,
Hoar-hound Cake,	Secrets do
Cream bread Candy,	&c. &c &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

Fayetteville, August 30. 48tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the entire stock of GOODS of D. Murchison, consisting of *FANCY and STAPLE*

DRY GOODS,

GENTLEMENS' & LADIES' CLOAKS,

Hats, Bonnets & Shoes,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

He has taken the Stand recently occupied by him, where he intends, in a short time, in addition to the present Stock, to add a general assortment of

Groceries,

All of which will be sold on accommodating terms for Cash or Country Produce. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves

M. MURCHISON.

November 20th, 1833. 61tf

ALL Persons indebted to me, are requested to call and settle the same with M. Murchison; as he is authorized to collect and grant discharges for the same. D. MURCHISON.

BOARDING.

I WOULD take a few Boarders on moderate terms, and flatter myself the accommodations and attention given would be satisfactory.

E SMITH.

December 30. 65tf.

NOTICE.

I OFFER for sale, on reasonable terms, or for rent, the lots at the foot of Haymount, known as the Robeson lots, with all the improvements thereon, including the White Store House, formerly occupied by Thos. J. Robeson, deceased, and recently by George McNeill, Esq.

WILLIAM L. MILLER.

January 20, 1834. 68tf.

CHEAP STORE.

New Goods, Low for Cash.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by Mr. A. Kimball, Hay street, nearly opposite the Lafayette Hotel, where he is now receiving a splendid assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Which he is determined to sell on as accommodating terms as can be afforded in this market.

The following comprise a part of his Stock:

super. black, blue, mulberry, olive, steel mixt and drab Cloths,
Fancy striped, steel mixt and common Cassimeres,
Gray, blue mixt and colored Satinetts,
Blue, brown and black Circassians, and Pongees,
Black satin Levantines, Sarsnetts and Lustrings,
Black, pink and white Satins,
Figured thibet Cloths, for Ladies' Dresses, a new and superior article,
Florences, Laces and Ribbons, a variety,
Silk Velvet, silk Handkerchiefs, Shawls, &c.
Black Crape and Barege, a variety,
Ladies' and gentlemen's silk, beaver, lined hogskin, and fur-top Gloves,
Ladies' Belts and Swiss Muslin Tippits,
Printed and plain Muslins,
Sup. light and dark fancy Prints, new style,
Furniture do do. do do.
Ladies' and gentlemen's silk, cotton and worsted Hosiery,
Silk and cotton Umbrellas and Parasols,
Rose, duffle, point and saddle Blankets,
Brown linen table Covers,
Sewing Silk and Thread, a good assortment,
Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings,
Domestic Plaid and bed Ticking,
Brown Drillings, and cotton Fringe,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets.
Ladies' and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of every fashion and quality,
Gentlemen's fine beaver and fur Hats, made expressly for this market.
Ditto and boys' cloth and seal skin Caps, of various fashions.

Together with the above, and other articles too tedious to be here enumerated, will be found, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Cutlery, China, Glass & Crockery Ware.

☞Country Merchants and Dealers generally who are desirous of *Bargains*, will please to call and examine his Stock.

ALEX. McIVER.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1833. 56tf

GROCERIES.

25,000 lbs. prime green COFFEE,
40 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2,500 lbs. Swedes Moulds,
40 kegs Dupont's and Orange Powder,
100 bags buck and drop Shot,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
100 lbs. Spanish Indigo,
200 sides sole Leather,
50 boxes window Glass,
30 kegs White Lead,
1000 pieces Castings, assorted,
200 sets Wagon Boxes,
6 doz. Collins & Co's best Axes,
10 boxes bar Soap,
300 pair heavy Trace Chains,
10 oz do Halter ditto.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Smith's Tools, Cast, German, Crawley and Blister Steel, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Reap Hooks, Shovels and Spades, Frying Pans, Sad Irons, Waffle Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Bagging and Rope, Cotton Yarn, Pepper, Alspice and Ginger, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Tea, Castor and Sweet Oil, Bay Water, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Brown, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Wool and Fur Hats, Mill, Cross Cut and Hand Saws, Bellows Pipes, Coffee Mills, Pearl Barley, Sheet and Hoop Iron, together with a good many other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for Cash or Country Produce, by

HENRY HORN.

N. B.—Commission Business will be promptly attended to. H. H.

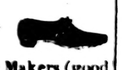
January 7, 1834. 66-tf.

Molasses, Fish, Flour, &c.

7 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
15 half barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
Flour in barrels, half barrels and at retail,
Shad by the barrel or retail,
300 bushels Corn. For sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

Dec. 24, 1833. 64tf.



NOTICE.

TWO or three Journeymen Shoe Makers (good workmen) may find employment, with fair wages, by applying to

W. L. HAWLEY.

December 9th, 1833. 62-tf

MORRISON'S PILLS,

The Hygeian Universal Medicine of the British College of health,

Which, by removing all obstructions in the Intestines; thoroughly cleansing the Bowels; giving more purity to the Blood, and thereby promoting its *free circulation*; strikes at the root of all Diseases, and is good in all cases, giving rest, appetite and strength. Price one dollar a Packet.

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, DECEMBER TERM, 1833.

Susan Branson and Josiah Evans, Jr. & wife Jane,
vs.
Henry Branson, Adm'r. of Abner Branson, dec'd., Jesse Hussey and wife Lydia, Samuel Hill & wife Mary, Jane Branson and Hannah A McIver

Petition for Division of Negroes.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hannah A McIver one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: it is therefore ordered by the said Court, that publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, that unless she be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, Judgment *pro confesso* will be taken, and the Petition heard *Ex parte* as to her.

WITNESS, Archibald McLean, Jr. Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of December, Anno Domini 1833.

(6w) ARCH'D McLEAN, Jr., *Clerk*

Wagons Wanted.

WAGONS going to Raleigh can receive full Loads by applying to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

January 10, 1834.

LAZARUS & WHITMARSH,

OFFER for sale at WILMINGTON, on accommodating terms:

5000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
25 bags Java,
75 do Porto Rico, } COFFEE.
40 do Cuba,
135 do St. Domingo,
85 hhds. Porto Rico, } MOLASSES.
45 do Cuba,
90 do Porto Rico SUGAR,
200 bales Hay,
100 barrels N E Rum,
100 kegs White Lead.

Wilmington, September 2.

FIRST RATE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling the Land whereon he lives, lying on the East side of Cape Fear, in Bladen County, about 30 miles below Fayetteville, and 10 miles above Elizabethtown. It contains between 700 and 800 acres of first rate Land. The improvements consist of a Dwelling and necessary Out Houses

Also, about 1000 acres in the White Oak Swamp, and on both sides of Harrison's Creek, in the same County, being an undivided half of 2000 acres, that formerly belonged to John Dickson On this Land is an excellent Mill Site, and an inexhaustible supply of Juniper, Cypress, Poplar and Pine Timber.

Also, 700 acres of Pine Land on the Lake, which also has an excellent Mill Site. For terms, apply on the premises, to

JOHN BEARD.

Bladen County, Jan. 28, 1834. 69tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store one door West of Mr. Waddill's, and nearly opposite Mr. Horn's store, where he has on hand, and is receiving the following assortment of

GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce:

2600 bushels Liverpool SALT,
700 sacks ditto,
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
5 hhds. St Croix ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
40 bags Porto Rico ditto,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
45 coils Bale Rope,
175 sides sole Leather,
500 lbs. harness ditto,
500 do. skirting ditto,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1200 lbs Cotton Yarn,
150 do best Spanish Indigo,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 cases Shoes, assorted,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels loaf Sugar,
12 hhds. good Molasses,
50 boxes Window Glass,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Smith's Tools, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Blankets, Nails, cut and wrought, Trace Chains, &c. &c.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1833. 52tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S. Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square, where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong seented do.
Porto Rico, St. Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains weeding Hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply,

Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf.

Molasses, Bagging, &c.

20 Hhds. new crop MOLASSES,
50 pieces Bagging,
20 casks Cheese,
30 boxes do,
15 jars Tamarinds,

Just received and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

December 31 65 tf.

3,000 Bushels Mediterranean SALT, For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 13, 1834. 67-tf.

VALUABLE LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being determined to leave the State of North Carolina, for one more congenial to his welfare, offers for sale the following

LANDS.

1900 acres or thereabouts of good Land on the East side of Cape Fear River, and on both sides of the Wilmington road, 3 miles from Fayetteville.

Also,

1250 acres more or less, in Bladen Coupty—The latter tract is famous for timber.

NEAL BEARD.

January 3, 1834. 66tf.

A Cook wanted,

TO purchase or hire. Apply at this Office.

January 6, 1834.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

25 Hhds. MOLASSES,
82 bags green Coffee,
20 casks LIME,

Just received and for sale,

HALL & JOHNSON.

December 24. 64tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

For Rent,

A Two story DWELLING HOUSE, on one of the principal streets, a few minutes walk from the Market House. It has recently been fitted up suitably for a genteel family. In the yard, is a well of water as good as any in the vicinity of Fayetteville, in rear of the building is an excellent garden under cultivation.

JOHN McARN.

July 30 1833. 43-tf.

Female Boarding School.

THE SEMINARY for Young Ladies, recently under the Superintendence of Mr. WALKER ANDERSON, in the vicinity of Hillsborough, will in future, be continued on the same principles, under the direction of the Subscribers

INSTRUCTION in the Ornamental Branches of *Female Education*, particularly *Music* and *Drawing*, will be given by the same experienced and well-qualified Teachers who have formerly had charge of that Department.

The Session will commence on the 15th of January, 1834.

WILLIAM E. ANDERSON,
SAMUEL J. JOHNSTONE.

October 15. 55tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Erminetts, French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Sinchews, & bl'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleeched do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round-abouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & China,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.

HARDWARE, Consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.

GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P. S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Sole, Upper, and Harness Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices

JNO. C LATTA.

Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.

April 18, 1833. 29tf.

Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

PELEG PEARCE,

Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, and informs them that he still remains at his former Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of Leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 9. 27tf.

NEW BOOKS.

MONTGOMERY'S LECTURES on general Literature; Turner's Sacred History; Abercrombie on Moral Feelings; Paley's Philosophy; Chapman's Sermons; Course of Time; Grimshaw's Works; Daughter's Own Book; Christian Lyre, &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

Corn and Flour.

300 BUSHELS CORN,
25 barrels FLOUR,
For sale by

JOHN MUNN.

January 7, 1834. 67-tf.

NEW GOODS.

Cheap for Cash or Produce.

JOHN MUNN

HAS received his FALL and WINTER supply of

Groceries,

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

10 HHDS. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico O. SUGAR,
1 Box White Havanna do,
50 bags prime Rio and Laguira Coffee,
8 tons assorted Swedes and English Iron,
German Steel,
American and English blistered do,
20 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs Nails assorted from 4d to 20d,
10 do. Dupont's Powder,
25 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
10 half qr. casks Malaga Sweet Wine,
5 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels Copperas,
5 do. Salts,
50 sides Sole Leather,
10 qr. chests Imp'l, Gunpowder,
20 matts Cassia,
White Lead in oil, Varnish,
Sweet Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits Turpentine in bottles,
Camphor, Cloves, Sulphur, &c. &c.

Dry Goods.

Blue, brown and mixt Cloths and Cassimeres,
Plaid, Camblet, Circassians, Flannels,
Cassimere Shawls, Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets,
Calicoes, cross bar'd and striped Muslins,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 brown & bleached Sheetings and Sheetings, very fine and low,
Bed Ticking, Cotton and Worsted Hose,
Men's and Women's Plaid, Cambler and Persian Cloaks.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, Kings and Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Log Chains, Wagon boxes, Shovels and Spades, Seives, Coffee Mills, Cutting Knives, Frying Pans, Long and short handle Frying Pans, Waffle Irons, Forks, Razors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Shovels and Tongs, Combs, Drawing Knives, Augers, Bed Screws,

—ALSO—

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum Salt,

December 16*th*, 1833.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their *FALL SUPPLIES* of Fancy and

DRY GOODS

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Men's fur and wool Hats,
Men's and boys' fur Caps,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Men's and women's coarse and fine Shoes,
Boy's and Misses' prunell and other Shoes,
Ready made Saddlery of all descriptions,
Cotton and wool Cards,
Cotton Yarns,
Saddle Trees, cotton and web Webbing,
Foolscap and letter Paper,
Baskets, Canton Blinds, &c. &c.

The whole of which are expected in the course of the present week, and which comprise a greater *variety* and a much more *extensive assortment* than heretofore. Call and examine them.

They would invite the attention of merchants and the public generally, to their present stock, flattering themselves they will be enabled to offer such inducements as *will make it worth their* interest and the attention of dealers generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville October 21. 1833.

Just Received and for sale,

7 HHDS. prime SUGAR,
9 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
10 barrels No 1 Shad,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
1000 do Alum Salt.

By W. WHITEHEAD.

December 9. 1833.

New School Books, &c.

DONNEGAN'S LEXICON, Grimshaw's Historical Works, Woodbridge and Willard's Geography, Flint's Surveying, Cutler's Chemistry, Day's Algebra, Smith's Arithmetic, Morse's Mineralogy, Union Primers, Hymn Books, Spelling Books, Emerson's First and Second Class Readers, Webster's Elementary and Key to American Spelling Books

ALSO, a new supply of Henry's Commentaries in 3 and 6 vols very low Pulpit Assistant, Selections from Fenelon, Pilgrim's Progress with 100 plates; Mary Queen of Scots; Mrs. Hemans' Buck's Dictionary; Life of Jackson; Ramsay's Historical Works; Blackstone's Commentaries; Missouri Harmony; Marshall Ney; Eberle's Practice and Therapeutics; Millwright's Guide, &c. &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

February 18, 1834.

Tennessee Land for sale.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of Ellenor Jennings, dec'd, at January Session last, of the Fayetteville County Court; in pursuance of the directions contained in said Will, offers for sale a certain tract, containing

Two Thousand Acres,

Lying in Haywood County, in the Western District of Tennessee, immediately on the road leading from Brownsville to Covington, six miles south of the former and twenty miles from the latter place, within three miles of steamboat navigation—the title to which is indisputable.

On the premises are three separate Clearings, one of thirty acres, one of eighty acres, and one of one hundred and thirty acres. On each Clearing there is a Well, and a comfortable Log Cabin with a Passage in the middle—all under good fences. The Land is heavily timbered with Poplar, Oak, Hickory, and is well adapted to the culture of Cotton. The situation is healthy

HARRIET H JENNINGS, Ex'x.

For terms, (which will be liberal, apply personally or by letter, to the Subscriber at Wadesborough, No. Ca.

A. LITTLE.

Wadesborough, Feb. 14. 1834

FOR SALE,

PEW No. 25 in the EPISCOPAL CHURCH. For terms apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 11, 1833.